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BULGARIA HOSTS MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

4 September Opening Session

AU041504 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA)--The Bulgarian capital will host as from today a five-day meeting of experts on industrial cooperation among the developing and the socialist countries. Present are representatives of the international organizations of CMEA, UNCTAD (UN Conference on Trade and Development), UNIDO (UN Industrial Development Organization) of 8 socialist and 15 developing [?countries].

Mr Khristo Pektov, secretary of the Commission for Economic and Scientific Cooperation with the Ministerial Council, greeted the participants in the meeting on behalf of the chairman of the UNIDO National Committee. "We gathered here in order to exchange information, views and experience on the questions of industrial cooperation among the developing and the socialist countries from Eastern Europe. We shall assess the former achievements and will discuss the ways and roads to developing this cooperation in the interests of our countries and our peoples," underlined Mr Petkov. "Getting to know better the mechanism of industrial joint producing and revealing the existing obstacles we would undoubtedly help the corresponding establishments and organizations in their efforts to expand the international division of labour."

Mr Mohammad Sidki, director of the Industrial Research Centre with UNIDO, spoke of the significance of [the] Sofia [meeting] for the further economic development of different countries.

At today's session questions pertaining to the organizational and legal structure of industrial cooperation were discussed, as well as problems of long-term agreements on the economic contracts and some general problems connected with the specific agreements on industrial cooperation. Lively discussions followed.

Tomorrow the participants in the meeting will visit the Plovdiv fair.

Bulgaria takes an active part in the UNIDO activities. An instrument-making institute, an institute on packings and a metal-cutting machine institute were built with the help of this organization. The first joint UNIDO-Bulgarian committee was set up. On the initiative of this committee a meeting of the industrial cooperatives in the developing countries will be held in Sofia this October, as well as courses for training specialists in metal-cutting machines.

Conclusion of Conference 8 September

AU081600 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept 8 (BTA)--In the course of five days the Bulgarian capital hosted a meeting of industrial cooperation experts from the developing and the socialist CMEA member countries. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following international organizations: the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (CMEA), the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and also by the representatives of eight socialist and 15 developing countries.

Discussions centered on the two main topics, the present state and the prospects for further promotion of cooperation between the "Third World" countries and the socialist community.

It has been stressed that the relations between the CMEA member countries and the developing countries were based on the principles of socialist internationalist internationalism, friendly mutual assistance, and respect for the independence and the national interests of the countries currently building up their industries. The developing countries' representatives pointed to the major role played by the Soviet Union and the other CMEA member countries in the rapid development of industry in their countries. Complex programmes for long-term economic, commercial, scientific and technological cooperation, consultations on industrial contacts, joint ventures and trilateral cooperation with the participation of organizations from the developing and the socialist countries and companies from the capitalist states were referred to as future forms of industrial cooperation.

The delegations to the meeting adopted a memorandum in which evaluation is given to the interesting and useful interchange of views on the state and prospects for furthering the development in the industrial sphere. It is being noted that the reports and the discussions have made a definite contribution to the work of UNIDO and to the participating countries in their preparation for the holding of the Third General UNIDO Conference on Cooperation. It is stressed in the document that remarkable achievements have been attained in the ties of cooperation between the developing countries and the socialist community and that successful contacts have been established in the sphere of industrial development, it has been proposed to the UNIDO Secretariat to organize in the future meetings between representatives of the concerned developing countries and specialists from the respective Bulgarian departments for the discussion of concrete cooperation questions in definite spheres of industry. The meetings are proposed to be organized within the framework of the International Plovdiv Fair.

The attending experts visited the Plovdiv fair and two plants in Sofia for machine tools and for electronic transformation elements.

Bulgaria is making earnest efforts for the promotion of industrial cooperation with the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. In the 1960-1978 period foreign trade including the industrial cooperation projects and technological aid to the "Third World" partners, rose 20 times, while its share in this country's total trade rose from 2.9 percent in 1960 to 7.5 percent in 1979. In 1979 it is to exceed 1,000 million dollars.

CSSR CHAIRS SEMINAR ON SYSTEM RESEARCH IN ENERGETICS

AU102155 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 79 p 2 AU

["(ST)"--signed report: "Science on Power Engineering"]

[Text] Prague--A seminar entitled "System Research in Energetics," attended by experts from the science academies of five European socialist countries--the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR and the country organizing the seminar, the CSSR--is being held in Liblice on 4-6 September. The system research of power engineering views the field in a broader sense, as a whole system of primary resources (all kinds of fuel, water, nuclear energy), as well as the production of energy, and its transport and consumption, as a decisive factor without which no branch or field of national economy can develop or even exist. It is a new field of basic research, which provides objective data for decisions in planning the development of specific spheres of power engineering, with a variety of many models and variants of best solutions. In the CSSR the experts have been engaged in system research for the last 10 years; after the first timid steps our research started to develop after the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences established cooperation with the Soviet research institutes. The present seminar signifies an important step toward multilateral cooperation of the socialist countries.

CSSR WEEKLY DISCUSSES LOAN POLICY OF CEMA'S INTERNATIONAL BANK

AU071140 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 35 29 Aug 79 p 16 AU

[Karel Hajek article: "15 Years of the International Bank of Economic Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] The multilateral system of clearance and credits in transferable rubles aids the all-round development of cooperation of CEMA member countries and serves the currency-financial operations among them. Since the establishment of the International Bank of Economic Cooperation the mutual turnover of payments in the CEMA countries has reached 727 billion in transferable rubles. While in 1964 the volume of mutual clearance amounted to 22.9 billion, in 1978 it was already 106 billion in transferable rubles.

Credits and Interests

The International Bank of Economic Cooperation is not, however, merely a clearing center. It also grants credits in transferable rubles to satisfy the needs for financial resources of the CEMA member countries, to cover a short-term predominance of payments over income in the trade turnovers, to equalize balances of payments and to cover other needs. As the bank has been gradually accumulating experience and improving its activity, it has also been perfecting the credit system.

At the beginning of its activity the International Bank of Economic Cooperation was extending six different types of credit for concrete purposes. Practice has shown, however, that it is completely sufficient to grant the member countries two basic types of credit--a clearance credit, which insures smooth payments at times when incomes and payments do not match in terms of time and value, and a fixed-term [terminovany] credit, which is granted to cover long-term financial needs.

The fixed term credit aids the expansion of the mutual trade turnover of the countries that are members of the bank because it enables each country to import goods from other countries, the value of which exceeds the country's own exports. The credit is granted for a 3-year period, which enables the member countries to balance their needs and resources among themselves within a period of 3 years.

The credit policy has undergone a certain development in the course of the 15 years of the bank's existence. Interest-free credits have been gradually eliminated and the principle that the credit must insure not only the profitablity of the bank's operations but also stimulate the debtor to make more effective use of the credit has asserted itself. The rates of interest on the credits are in the range of 2-5 percent a year, while countries with a seasonal character of production (Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam) are charged 0.5-2 percent a year.

To be able to carry out its credit operations the bank has its own basic capital, which today amounts to 303.3 million transferable rubles. Each country's share is fixed proportionately to the share of its exports in the mutual turnover [of goods] of the member countries of the bank.

The bank's own capital would not, however, suffice to finance its all-round activity. That is why it is also successfully developing operations in freely convertible currencies. Like other international and national banks, it accepts time deposits and acquires credits. The funds thus obtained are relocated either in the form of deposits or credits at other banks.

Considering the instability of world money markets and the crisis of a number of currencies of the capitalist states, it is often just as difficult to relocate these funds in a reliable and profitable manner as it is to obtain them. Last year the operations with freely convertible currencies reached more that 80 billion in transferable rubles. This is also why the International Bank of Economic Cooperation maintains relations with more than 300 large banking institutes throughout the world. It attentively follows the situation on world markets to insure its continuous liquidity and operational efficiency. A constant study of the currency markets is also necessitated by the fact that--as of the beginning of 1978--the bank fixes the ratio of transferable rubles to the freely convertible currencies on the basis of a basket of selected currencies.

GDR COMMENTS ON NATO MANEUVERS REARMANENT PLANS

Commentator on Maneuvers, Arms Race

LD110443 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 10 Sep 79 LD

[Heinz Britsche commentary]

[Text] About 30,000 FRG, U.S. Belgian and Canadian soldiers started their maneuvers early today in North Hesse. About the same number of NATO soldiers are on maneuvers code-named Centurion Enterprise in the FRG. To this must be added--in the middle of the week--the air forces exercises called Cold Fire. And this will be followed by the largest Bundeswehr maneuvers with U.S. participation and with Dutch and Danish troops in Lower Saxony. This exercise, from 17 to 21 September, is code-named Hard Fist.

In 26 large-scale exercises of land, sea and air forces from Norway to the Mediterranean, from September to November, more than 200,000 soldiers of the NATO alliance will try out war in Europe. This tremendous exercise is again taking place under the collective code-name of Autumn Forge for the fifth time.

The combat readiness and fighting strength of the NATO units which corresponds to their aggressive forward strategy is to be forged during these gigantic exercises, last but not least in the interest of the arms forces in the FRG. The aims of the NATO autumn exercises and their arms programs were reflected in the 1979 FRG Government White Paper on military policies. Both are justified by the fable of the military threat from the East. But if the starting position of the maneuvers as well as the justification for the most comprehensive NATO arms race is based on lies and deception, then this represents the special threat of the North Atlantic Alliance.

The tale of the threat from the East is certainly nothing new. But through its constant repetition, it became no less harmful. On the contrary, the increase of the NATO forces brought about by such lies increases the dangers. And the world knows well that the Soviet Union has never threatened anybody with war nor attacked anybody--in contrast to the armies of German militarism of the past and to U.S. imperialism at present and in contrast to the NATO states which since the end of World War II have unleashed dozens of military conflicts in the world. This can all be found in the UN statistics.

But in the FRG Government White Paper the lie about the Soviet threat is being flogged even more than in its predecessors [words indistinct]. The paper claims that NATO must now catch up on its arming. This claim has also been made by Washington whenever it started on a new arms program or on a modernization of its armed forces. Bonn now proves itself to be a most diligent pupil.

The claim of having to catch up with arming is in reality the intention of being ahead with one's arming. The Washington information center for military problems stated that 23 out of the 25 most important initiatives in the arms race had been due to the United States. On the other hand, they were also forced to admit that the Soviet Union has been in shorter and shorter intervals of time able to harmonize its weapons systems with those of NATO. The history of the nuclear arms race makes it clear which side steps up the arms race and who practices (?principled reticence).

The Soviet defense minister, Marshal Ustinov, described his country's principled stand with the words: Although the Soviet Union had great capacities for the creation of a modern military technology, it had repeatedly stated that it does not want to take the road of competing in the military-technological sphere. Not a course toward arms supremacy but a course toward the reduction of arming, toward reducing military confrontation--this is the basis of our policy.

The endeavors for the coming-about of SALT II underlines this as much as the proposals for a compromise on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The authors of the FRG Government White Paper, fearing the supremacy of the East, need only accept our proposals of 28 June which envisage the complete equality of the armed forces in the (?area of reduction). But these proposals were available to the authors before they finished (?their paper).

As far as maneuvers are concerned our proposals on limiting such exercises on land, sea and air have still not been replied to by NATO.

Europe needs neither gigantic war exercises nor an arms race in a new dimension but a policy of honest detente, which, without steps toward military detente, cannot be (?stabilized).

Naturally, the European allied socialist states see themselves forced in the face of such manuscripts as the 1979 White Paper and such maneuvers as NATO's Autumn Forge 79 to do everything necessary for their secure military protection. This means to maintain our defensive strength at the necessary level.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Comment

AU051430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[C.D. article: "NATO Plans Endanger Peace"]

[Text] The progressive people in the world are today commemorating as World Peace Day the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II as a result of Hitler's Fascism. Confronted with the peoples' desire for peace, even the leading politicians of the NATO states cannot help favoring detente and disarmament. Obviously these are meaningless words. For, the recent NATO armaments plans, which have caused quite an excited reaction in the West, present a striking contrast to such protestations of peace.

Under the demagogic slogan of "rearmament," on the spurious pretext of the age-old allegation of a "communist threat," the goal of stationing new "Euro-strategic weapons" directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states in some West Europe states, in addition to the existing aggression potential, is being hectically pursued. "Pershing-2" missiles and cruise missiles, which can be equipped with nuclear warheads, will destroy the approximate military balance that exists in Europe today and change the balance of power in favor of NATO.

This intention clearly demonstrates how dangerous NATO's plans are. Were they to materialize, then new and heightened tension in East-West relations would be the consequence. New obstacles would arise on the way paved by SALT II for complementing political detente with concrete steps toward arms limitation and disarmament. The arms race would continue, because it goes without saying that the socialist states would not be able to stand idly by while NATO strengthens its weapons system directed against socialism.

Thus especially the real danger for security and lasting peace in Europe would be increased, and apart from that further huge sums of tax money would be thrown away for weapons. This has brought a broad public reaction in the NATO states. People with varied political views and philosophies of life are firmly protesting the recent NATO plans. And in many of these countries even the responsible politicians are clearly hesitating to approve them. This is not so in the FRG. "Military experts" such as Messrs Pawelczyk and Moellemann of the SPD and FDP coalition parties, let alone certain leading government representatives, never get tired of babbling, against their better knowledge, about the alleged need for "rearmament." The CDU and CSU are hastily approving of the stationing of "Euromissiles" in the FRG and are looking after the affairs of mad military and armaments monopolies greedy for profits.

This enthusiasm for new weapons falls apart with a demonstrative passivity and destructive position at the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction in arms and armaments in central Europe. It was precisely the FRG that stubbornly rejected all the constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Recent official statements clearly show that the same braking position will be continued in Vienna. All this shows that, despite certain Sunday speeches, the FRG is not interested in disarmament, but in armament.

This policy is not only at variance with the national interests of the FRG, but with those of all peoples on our continent and at variance with the interests of the entire world. By their action on World Peace Day, the peoples of many countries will unmistakably stress their demand: Halt the arms race! Achieve disarmament now! This demand is especially directed toward Bonn...

CSSR, WARSAW PACT AWAITS NATO REPLY TO PROPOSALS

AU111020 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Dusan Rovensky article: "NATO and the Warsaw Pact's Proposals; Waiting For an Answer"]

[Excerpt] There are a number of calamity-howlers in the Western countries who are doubting that it is possible to carry out the proposals formulated by the Warsaw Pact's ministers of foreign affairs at their Budapest meeting this spring. It is a fact that these proposals are feasible and that they will assert themselves, as the idea of the all-European conference had asserted itself in the past.

The proposals are highly topical. Let us take, for instance, the foreign ministers' proposal that all countries that had signed the Final Act should adopt a treaty-based commitment not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons.

Were the countries that had signed the Final Act to conclude such a treaty, this would actually mean that a kind of nonaggression pact would be signed between the European states, the United States and Canada. Understandably this would have far-reaching consequences for detente. This would be beneficially manifested not only on the European Continent, but also on a worldwide scale. It would be a further step toward the implementation of the Final Act, which places military detente above all.

The governments of several Western countries, like their ministries of foreign affairs did after the Warsaw Pact states came out with this proposal, declare that they are studying it and that it is allegedly even interesting--but that is all. [paragraph continues]

We are still waiting for a concrete and positive reaction. The fact that this reaction has so far not appeared throws a peculiar light on the NATO pact's claim that it considers itself a community with a defensive character. Were this statement true, the NATO pact would surely have to welcome the idea of concluding a nonaggression treaty.

Other proposals by the Warsaw Pact's ministers of foreign affairs are also still awaiting a reply from a number of Western countries. These include the significant proposal to organize an all-European conference on a political level with the participation of the United States and Canada. Thus the participants in this conference would consist of the same countries that had attended the Helsinki Conference. The Western political observers, undoubtedly on the instructions of their governments, came out in the past few weeks with an incomprehensible claim. They said that the conference on a political level has no rational reason--for, they say, Helsinki had taken place and in 1980 the participants of the Helsinki Conference would again convene in Madrid.

This is a very incorrect statement. The all-European conference on a political level is highly topical.

The Warsaw Pact countries are also waiting for a reply to their other proposals. The NATO pact should not close its eyes to these proposals. Its politicians should realize their great responsibility and they should react in a positive manner to these proposals at the approaching NATO bodies' session. And they should react in the way certain West European states, and particularly neutral states, are reacting. As can be inferred from the declarations of the political representatives of these states, the states attribute great significance to the socialist countries' initiatives.

One can easily find a certain discrepancy in the NATO pact politicians' declarations. On the one hand they say that the proposals are interesting and are being studied, and on the other hand they have so far done nothing for almost 6 months toward the materialization of these proposals. It is true that the study of these proposals necessarily required some time, but it is indubitable that this time has already run out.

Simply, time does not wait. The entire peace-loving world expects the approaching NATO pact session to provide a positive reaction to the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals.

RADIO COMMENTARY TERMS BULGARIA 'APPENDAGE OF SOVIET ECONOMY'

AU061815 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "The Bulgarian Economy--Appendage of the Soviet Capitalist Economy"]

[Text] As in all other capitalist CEMA countries, the Soviet Union is also implementing a typically neocolonialist policy in Bulgaria. Bulgaria's economy has been turned into an appendage of the Soviet economy and the country itself has been transformed into an instrument in the hands of the Soviet social imperialist--into a Soviet springboard.

In order to plunder and exploit Bulgaria, the Soviet social imperialists are using increasingly more refined forms, such as the agreements imposed on this vassal country within the framework of the so-called "socialist division of labor and economic integration." This includes both bilateral and multilateral agreements within the framework of the reactionary CEMA organization manipulated by the Soviet social imperialists. Under Moscow's dictate Bulgaria is compelled to supply the Russian center not only with fruits and vegetables, but also to invest material and monetary assets, to supply machinery and equipment, and even manpower for the construction of industrial projects on Soviet territory, at a time when the crisis-ridden Bulgarian economy itself is in need of such investments. In this respect, the admission contained recently in the BTA information bulletin--the revisionist's organ--according to which Bulgaria participates in the construction of the material and technical base of the Soviet Union in the fields of the extraction of petroleum, gas, methane, and other raw materials, is significant. This bulletin specifically states that three timber processing enterprises have been completed in the Soviet Union and a fourth one is to be completed soon. It adds that hundreds of kilometers of roads, bridges and so forth have also been constructed.

The Soviet masters have imposed other cooperation and collaboration agreements within the CEMA framework on their Bulgarian vassals, as well as on the other satellite countries, particularly for the construction of large industrial projects on Soviet territory. The Bulgarian revisionists are compelled, for example, to dispatch workers and specialists, machinery and equipment, construction materials and consumer goods worth R76.5 million for the construction of a large cellulose plant at Ust-Ilimsk, while an additional sum of R24 million will be invested by Bulgaria for the construction of the asbestos combine at Kamensk.

Bulgaria is also compelled to participate in the construction of several mineral enrichment plants at Dnepropetrovsk, Mikhalovsk and Budinsk. Bulgaria's total contribution will reach $78.4 million for equipment, service and so forth. Also particularly worth mentioning is Bulgaria's forced participation in the construction of the Orenburg pipeline, with a total investment of R411 million.

The revisionists' propaganda seeks to conceal this merciless plunder and neocolonialist policy of the Soviet social imperialists with a deafening clamor to the effect that this vassal country will, in exchange, secure from the center needed fuels and raw materials. In fact, the supply of Bulgaria with fuels and raw materials has also a definite purpose. The Soviet social imperialists are supplying their Bulgarian vassals with only as much as they want to and when they want to, thus securing fat profits. The consecutive hikes in the price of oil delivered to the satellites by the Soviet Union are a well known fact by now. This includes Bulgaria, too. The Soviets are doing the same with the price of other fuels and raw materials.

According to published data, Bulgaria is compelled to supply machinery, equipment and other articles to the Soviet Union, totalling R670 million, for the construction of so-called "joint" projects in the Soviet Union on the basis of CEMA agreements covering the period 1976-80. To this must be added Bulgaria's growing deficit in its trade with the center and the increased debt which last year reached the sum of $3 billion. This debt imposes a heavy burden on the economy of this vassal country, that is, on the shoulders of the Bulgarian working masses, whose living conditions are becoming increasingly more difficult.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081900 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP and president of the DPRK; and Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the DPRK Administrative Council:

On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, on behalf of the Albanian people, the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and personally, we convey best wishes to you and the Korean people. During this period the Korean people have achieved considerable victories in the comprehensive development of the economy and culture, as well as in the country's defense. The Albanian people wish the Korean people further successes in their work for the prosperity of the DPRK and in their efforts to expel the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and for the country's independent reunification.

May the relations of friendship between the two countries develop constantly.

Tirana, 8 September 1979.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DPRK IN PYONGYANG

AU081902 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU

[Text] A protocol on trade and payments for 1980 was signed in Pyongyang between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the DPRK. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Finance Andrea Nako and on the Korean side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil. The signing ceremony was attended by the members of both delegations. Miltiadh Bode, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the DPRK, also attended the ceremony.

PARTY DAILY MARKS VIETNAMESE NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU021418 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 2 Sep 79 AU

["Important Event in the History of the Vietnamese People"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 2 ATA--Today, the Albanian newspapers publish articles on occasion of the national day of the Vietnamese people.

ZERI I POPULLIT stresses in its article that this important event marks a great victory for the Vietnamese people.

The newspaper writes extensively about the fierce and many-year long struggles and battles the Vietnamese people have waged against the occupiers. Further on speaking about the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the barbarous agression of U.S. imperialism, the newspaper underlines: Through their resolute struggle the Vietnamese people drove the aggressors away from their national soil. They realized their national aspiration--the liberation and the unification of the homeland. They set a great example of patriotism and bravery in defence of their freedom and independence.

Over these last few years after the victory of April 30, 1975, the Vietnamese people have thrown themselves in new battles to heal the grave wounds of the struggle and to reconstruct the country. But, the newspaper stresses, a grave atmosphere was created around Vietnam of late due to the new imperialist intrigues and plots of the superpowers. New aggressors put the Vietnamese people on the target. On February 17 this year, the fascist clique of Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng unleashed theperfidious and barbarous aggression against the Vietnamese people with the view of kneeling and enslaving them, of swallowing up the whole of Indochina and, at a later time, at further extending in the other countries of Asia. The aggression of the Chinese social-imperialists, similar for its aims and severity with that of the U.S. imperialists before them, has been a constituent part of the expansionist plan of the Chinese leadership and its criminal efforts to hurl the world into another destructive war. Time clearly showed that the military aggression of the Chinese social-imperialists against Vietnam was encouraged, incited and approved by U.S. imperialism in order to use it as a means of war in its rivalry for hegemony with Soviet social-imperialism. But the Vietnamese people, who have patriotic and freedom loving traditions, gave the new Chinese aggressors the rebuff they had given to all the previous aggressors, forced them to retreat with shame from the Vietnamese soil. The Chinese social-imperialists, who introduced themselves in the dangerous game of the superpowers, were badly exposed and discredited, clearly revealed their countenance of frenzied chauvinists and unscrupulous adventurers, brutally demonstrated their crazy aims and efforts to transform China into a new imperialist superpower, which vies for zones of influence, markets and hegemony. Despite the defeats, the Chinese social imperialists, like the other imperialists, do not give up their attempts to subjugate Vietnam and the other countries of Asia. But the Vietnamese people have not been intimidated and subdued before the difficulties and pressures, no matter how great they may have been.

The Albanian people, educated by the Party of Labour with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion, have always and fully supported the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against the imperialist and colonialist aggressors. Our people have condemned and condemn with the same force and determination also the fascist-type armed aggression of the Chinese social-imperialists against Vietnam, they solidarized themselves with the same force with the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people. In this remarkable day of the 34th anniversary of the national festivity of the fraternal Vietnamese people, our people extend to them their warm greetings and heartily wishes them new victories in the construction of economy and the constant development of all the sectors of life, the defence and consolidation of the achieved victories.

ENVER HOXHA GREETS BRAZILIAN CP CONFERENCE

AU032115 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On behalf of the AWP Central Committee, Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to the Seventh National Conference of the Communist Party of Brazil:

The news about the convocation of the high forum of your party, the seventh national conference, is an event of great importance in the life of the glorious Communist Party of Brazil. It constitutes a joy for you and also for us, Albanian communists, because we and you, like all the Marxist-Leninists of the world, are militants of the same ideal and together we share the victories and difficulties of the common struggle for freedom, independence and socialism.

On this occasion, allow me, dear comrades, to wish you through this message full success in your work and to express our sincere fraternal feelings on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the communists, the working class and all the workers of Socialist Albania. We send our warmest revolutionary greetings to you and through you to the invincible militants of the Communist Party of Brazil, the militant proletariat and the Brazilian workers.

Your national conference is taking place at a decisive moment for the revolutionary struggle in Brazil, as well as for the liberation struggles of the proletariat and peoples everywhere in the world. Fierce anti-imperialist and antirevisionist battles are being waged in a large number of countries of the world in order to smash and break into pieces the chains of capitalist oppression and exploitation and destroy the shackles of national and social bondage.

The peoples of all the continents have become aware and by their just struggle they are dealing new blows to imperialism, headed by American imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, and to the whole detested capitalist-revisionist world, which has been gripped in the pincer of a serious crisis and is hopelessly trying to escape its end--the certain death awaiting it.

In these moments of great confrontations and challenges when the revolution has been presented as a duty to seek solutions, the Communist Party of Brazil which is prudently led by Comrade Amazones--a distinguished and determined Marxist-Leninist--has by its struggle made and is making a great contribution as the vanguard and sharp sword of the Brazilian proletariat against the tyrannical fascist dictatorship, the oligarchy and the reactionary bourgeoisie in power, the conspiracies of the superpowers, the colonial swallowing by American imperialism and the intervention of Soviet social imperialism.

By its principled struggle waged against imperialism and the unrestrained attacks by the modern revisionists and the opportunities of all hues who leave no stone unturned in order to undermine the organized revolutionary activity and stifle by bloodshed the revolution and the national liberation movements in every country, the Communist Party of Brazil enjoys the confidence and the sympathy of the revolutionaries of the world and occupies a worthy place in the ranks of the Marxist-Leninist movement.

The communist movement of Brazilian workers has traversed a path full of sacrifices, heroism and rare bravery. Its history has been written with the pure blood sacrificed by the comrades for national liberation and social progress, for the triumph of the cause of communism. Your glorious party is a party unmovable by any storm.

It is a party which has courageously confronted all the storms of time. It has kept and is keeping high and untarnished the red banner of victorious Marxism-Leninism in an uncompromising struggle against the revisionists, opportunists and various deviators, the sworn enemies of the Brazilian people, socialism and world revolution.

By resolutely condemning the Chinese revisionism and the counterrevolutionary theory of "three worlds," the Communist Party of Brazil once again showed its militant spirit and the Marxist-Leninist consistency of its general political line.

Dear comrades, a true unity of thought and action and an old militant friendship, which stems from the firm attitudes of our two parties in the position of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, exist between our two parties. The enraged enemies of the revolution and Marxism-Leninism and all their lackeys and town criers, who dance to the tune of the imperialist and opportunistic drum and who invent and fabricate all sorts of pragmatic and counterrevolutionary theories, despise our solidarity, struggle and the truth which we defend. However, our struggle, joined with the struggle of all the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, tears their masks off and shows their renegade faces to the eyes of the whole world.

One thing is as clear as the sunlight for all of us Marxist-Leninists. No matter what (?hostilities) may occur, the wheel of history goes ahead. The avalanche of the revolution seizes and wipes out from the earth every rotten thing. The unbending belief of true communists throughout the world is firm. The future belongs to the people. It belongs to the youth of the world, to communism.

In the AWP, the Communist Party of Brazil has a faithful comrade-in-arms and an ardent supporter. Likewise, in the fraternal Communist Party of Brazil our party has sincere comrades-in-arms and fellow-combatants of ideals. We have been and remain close to you in both good and difficult days. Your support for the letter of the AWP Central Committee and Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania of 29 July 1978 directed to the CCP and Chinese Government and the denunciation of their perfidious and arbitrary action is another expression of solidarity with our party and people. It is an expression of proletarian internationalism, which stands at the foundation of the links and cooperation between our two parties.

We are sincerely convinced that your seventh national conference will mark a new height in the struggle of the Communist Party of Brazil and a new fervor in furthering the struggle of the Brazilian proletariat and workers against the capitalist oppression and exploitation, against the fascist terror in the country and against imperialism, social imperialism and all the enemies of the revolution and socialism.

Long live the Communist Party of Brazil.

Long live the militant friendship between the AWP and the Communist Party of Brazil.

Glory to the victorious Marxism-Leninism. Proletarians of all countries unite.

CANADIAN MARXIST-LENINIST CP DELEGATION VISITS

AU042104 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada led by Hardial Bains, chairman of the party, has paid a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee.

Comrade Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, received the delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada at the party Central Committee headquarters and had talks on problems of mutual interest. The talks were conducted in a warm and social atmosphere and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. Also present were Behar Shtylla and Xhelil Gjoni, party Central Committee members; and Dhimiter Stamo, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the party Central Committee.

During its stay in our country the delegation visited various districts where it was acquainted with the successes achieved by our workers in socialist construction. Wherever they went, the Canadian guests were warmly received.

VISIT BY DANISH MARXIST-LENINIST CP DELEGATION REPORTED

AU072150 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark (Marxist-Leninist) visited our country recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, received the delegation and had a friendly talk with it in a spirit of Marxist-Leninist unity and proletarian internationalism. The talks were also attended by AWP Central Committee members Behar Shtylla and Miti Mito, as well as Dhimiter Stamo, deputy director of the AWP Central Committee's Foreign Directorate.

During its stay in our country, the Danish delegation visited production centers and various institutions in Tirana, Shkoder, Korce and Pogradec districts. They met with workers and cadres from the party and the mass organizations and had very friendly and fraternal talks with them. The delegation also visited the earthquake-hit areas in Shkoder District, where they learned about the progress made in eliminating the consequences of the earthquake. The delegation has left Albania to return home.

STATE PLANNING CHAIRMAN ACCLAIMS PRINCIPLE OF SELF-RELIANCE

AU051405 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Article by Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission: "Self-Reliance, a Revolutionary Principle for Building and Defending Socialism"]

[Excerpts] It is almost 35 years since our people, led by the party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, achieved their greatest historic victory--the victory of the antifascist national liberation struggle and the triumph of the people's revolution--and established the people's regime and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

Since the first days of liberation, just as during the antifascist national liberation struggle, the party mobilized all the people to rehabilitate the war devastated economy and, implementing Marxism-Leninism in a creative way in the conditions existing in our country, worked out the program for socialist construction based on the principles of self-reliance.

The splendid accomplishments in the country's socialist construction, our 35-year reality, confirms in the best way the correctness of the party's line and the economic policy it worked out and implements. It is a fact that, starting especially from 1950, the average annual growth rate of industrial output has been about 12.6 percent. Continual growth rates of this kind are rather rare in the history of economic development of other countries.

Relying on the mobilization of the creative energy and ability of the working masses and the exploration and utilization of our natural resources, a powerful economy has been built up in our country. It has a modern and complex extracting and processing industry and a multibranch developed agriculture with bread grains [production] as its main task. The creation of such a healthy material-technical base has enabled our economy to entirely satisfy the needs of the people for bread grains, electric energy, petrol and other fuels, construction materials, chemical fertilizers and other products of the chemical industry, 85-90 percent of the country's need for spare parts and mass consumer goods and, at the same time, to increase the rate of exports.

By mobilizing ever more effectively the internal material resources and the creative thought of the working masses, led by the working class, and by relying on their readiness and revolutionary patriotism, the party has created a strong complex economy which has successfully withstood the enormous damage caused to our socialist construction by the treason of Soviet revisionists in 1960 and the open treason by the Chinese revisionists in the last few years and it stands firmly against the stringent imperialist-revisionist blockade.

The successes achieved during the 35 years of liberation could not have been achieved even in hundreds of years under the regimes of the past. Thus, as compared with 1938, the overall industrial output has increased about 125 times, agricultural production about 5 times, the number of pupils and students 13 times, the number of cadres with higher grade education about 120 times, the consumption of basic foodstuffs per capita of the population 2-3 times and industrial commodities 4-5 times, while the average life expectancy of the people has doubled, and so forth.

Under the present conditions of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement and the economic and financial crisis which has gripped all the capitalist and revisionist countries, and the complicated political circumstances and situations resulting from the subversive and aggressive actives practiced by the United States of America, the Soviet Union, China and others, the complete building of socialism in our country requires more than ever a deeper understanding of the situation and a most effective implementation of the principle of self-reliance, as a basic principle of our economic and social development.

The implementation of the principle of self-reliance is closely connected with the application of a strict policy of thrift as an economic law and revolutionary method for the management of the socialist economy. In the first place, this requires that every enterprise and cooperative should fulfill every single task of the plan in all its economic, technical and financial indicators. A strictly economical consumption of raw materials, oil, other fuels and of all the main and supplemenetary materials is also of primary importance for they account for the largest share of the expenditure of production and construction. In this respect, comprehensive resources and possibilities are available in all enterprises, cooperatives and branches of the economy.

Under the current circumstances, when the energy crisis in capitalist countries is ever further deteriorating, the conservation of fuel, lubricants, electricity, coal and so forth is an important source for increasing the efficiency of their consumption and for exports.

We are building socialism under the circumstances of a stringent imperialist-revisionist encirclement and its continual economic, ideological, political and military pressure. Under these circumstances, the fulfillment of the planned tasks is closely connected with the country's defense, which our party has always based and continues to base on the internal factor--on the readiness, heroism and firm stand of our people and the multilateral measures taken to strengthen the defense and withstand any possible aggression.

The construction and defense of socialism constitute a single unity of the principle of self-reliance which is expressed in the revolutionary slogan "let us build socialism with the pick in one hand and the rifle in the other." Therefore, under the existing situation our working masses should further intensify the many initiatives, actions and movements that have erupted throughout our socialist country to fulfill and overfulfill the plan of the jubilee year, save as much as possible, produce whatever is possible and necessary for the economy and defense, reduce imports and increase exports, increase the efficiency of investments and construction and so forth.

The full implementation of the principle of self-reliance is inseparable from the all-round struggle to further the scientific-technical revolution. The question arises that the broad working masses should be engaged in this revolution on the basis of healthy persuasion and by overcoming any obstacle and difficulty which restrains the spontaneous eruption of their energy and creative thought, serving a rapid and independent development of the economy and further strengthening the country's defense.

The state economic organs at the base and center are facing many and important tasks for further improving and revolutionizing the scientific management of the economy upon which largely depends the successful solution of the great tasks entrusted to us by the party and Comrade Enver in the revolutionary situation which our country is experiencing. Within this framework, under the guidance of the party organizations, it is essential to resist the manifestations of liberalism and bureaucracy, attitudes of indifference, departmental and parochial trends, globalism, partiality and so forth.

All the workers of our country, mobilized as never before to approach the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and victory of the people's revolution with plentiful results, are striving with a high spirit and revolutionary optimism to implement the decisions of the seventh party congress and recent plenums and the teachings of Comrade Enver so as to heighten the glory of our socialist fatherland, which, led by our Workers Party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, has been turned into an invincible fortress in the face of which all the attacks and attempts of the imperialists and revisionist enemies have failed and will continue to fail.

BRIEFS

DPRK ENVOY'S RECEPTION--On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, Yi Yon-sang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a movie show this evening in the embassy premises. The show was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and other guests. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 6 Sep 79 AU]

ARTISTS TOUR TURKEY--In the framework of cultural exchanges between Albania and Turkey, the song and dance ensemble of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania left for a series of performances in Turkey. The ensemble is led by Omer Hoxhija, deputy chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Sep 79 AU]

VOLUNTEERS FOR COUNTRYSIDE--A group of 200 graduates from the secondary and general education schools in Korce has left for the countryside to work in agricultural cooperatives of Drenove, Dishnice, Kamenice and Lumulas villages. A farewell meeting was organized on the occasion of their departure. Jani Ballta, first secretary of the District Union of Working Youth, congratulated the young volunteers and wished them success in their work. The young volunteers pledged to work tirelessly and fulfill all the tasks in field work and livestock breeding. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1000 GMT 5 Sep 79 AU]

TODOR ZHIVKOV DEPARTS FOR CSSR 12 SEPTEMBER

AU120753 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 12 Sep 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR president and the CSSR Government, a Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, departed on 12 September for an official and friendly visit to the CSSR.

Also included in the delegation are: Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Dimitur Stanishev and Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretaries; Grigor Stoichkov, BCP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-CSSR Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; and Zhivko Popov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and deputy minister of foreign affairs.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR ADMIRAL GORSHKOV

AU111350 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 11 September Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Admiral Sergey Gorshkov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the USSR Navy. Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, attended the meeting.

[Sofia BTA in English at 1330 GMT on 11 September, adds that "present was also the representative of the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries with the Bulgarian People's Army, Colonel General Khachik Ambaryan."]

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU112027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian party and government delegation has arrived in Addis Ababa. The delegation is headed by Peko Takov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council.

The delegation will attend the festive celebration of the fifth anniversary of the revolution in Ethiopia.

AFGHANISTAN YOUTH DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SOFIA

AU111412 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 11 (BTA)--The concluding meeting between a delegation of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, headed by Mr Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the CC, and the delegation of the People's Organization of Afghanistani Youth headed by Mr Babrak Shinwari, secretary general of the organization, took place here today. A communique on the visit of the Afghanistani delegation to Bulgaria was signed. It is emphasized in it that relations between the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the People's Organization of Afghanistani Youth are developing successfully and confidence is expressed that they will contribute to the development of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Afghanistan.

The delegation from Afghanistan paid an eight-day visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League. During its visit it had talks with a delegation of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League. During the talks Mr Babrak Shinwari spoke about the participation of his organization in the April revolution and in the struggle for the preservation of the revolutionary transformations. The Bulgarian side expressed the solidarity of the Dimitrov Young Communist League with the struggle of Afghanistan against the reactionary and imperialist forces.

MINISTER OF INTERIOR SPEAKS ABOUT COMING MINISTRY HOLIDAY

AU061425 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Report on 4 September Sofia press conference given by Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, on occasion of the forthcoming holiday of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Forces]

[Text] On the occasion of 15 September--the forthcoming holiday of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Forces--a meeting of journalists with the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs took place in Sofia. The meeting was chaired by Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union.

In his speech Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, pointed out that those serving in the Ministry of Internal Affairs come from the broad people's masses are loyal sons of the party and faithful defenders of socialist achievements. The BCP Central Committee, as well as Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, have devoted and are devoting great care to enhancing the role of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in consolidating socialist legality and public order in our country. The forms of educational work are being perfected, as are the methods of struggle against the ideological diversions of imperialism and the methods of unmasking the enemy centers of anticommunist activites. The basic essence of the work of the Ministry of Internal Affairs consists of preventive activities.

Minister Dimitur Stoyanov also dwelt on the useful cooperation between the mass media and the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

STATE CONTROL COMMITTEE REVIEWS HARVEST SHORTCOMINGS

AU112030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The leadership of the Committee for State and People's Control held a session today. It reviewed the results of the inspection carried out in connection with the harvest and the preservation and processing of agricultural crops.

It was established that this year the harvest of crops was well organized despite the frequent rain. The control organs found that the situation in connection with the cleaning as well as the classification of seeds for the autumn sowings gives cause for concern in many okrugs. There is still uncollected straw in Pleven, Sofia, Lovech, Razagrad and other okrugs.

The harvesting rates for sunflowers and corn are also slow. There are still enormous quantities of unharvested fruit and vegetables in the fields.

The leadership of the of the Committee for State and People's Control adopted measures obligating the organs of the national control system to organize mass inspections at once throughout the country.

NONALINED SUMMIT, SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA, SALT DRAW COMMENT

Berko Commentary

LD112324 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Michal Berko commentary: "Western Propaganda and the Outcome of the Conference of the Nonalined Movement in Havana"]

[Text] The sixth conference of the nonalined movement, attended by a record number of the highest representatives of the member states, has ended with unequivocal success for the entire movement despite certain partial disputes. But the success of the Havana deliberations has annoyed bourgeois propaganda, as has been evident in the past few days. Their way of writing about the event is characterized in particular by remarkable doses of deliberate and fabricated indiscretions allegedly coming from well-informed sources of diplomatic circles and so forth.

This applied in particular when it was intended to demonstrate the contradicting views of individual representatives on developments in certain regional areas. The question most frequently mooted was Kampuchea and its representation, as well as the demand of the Arab countries to expel Egypt from the movement and the situation in the Middle East in general, and questions of economic cooperation and even steps to be taken on the question of detente and disarmament.

When we compare, above all, the U.S. press, it is conspicuous that the scope of these deliberate indiscretions was even coordinated by certain U.S. Government circles with the problem of the alleged presence of Soviet units in Cuba.

As the Soviet news agency TASS pointed out, a training center has been in Cuba for the past 17 years where Soviet military personnel are teaching Cuban soldiers to master Soviet military technology. All allegations about the arrival of organized Soviet military units in Cuba are unfounded. TASS also recalls that the U.S. Government is well aware of the facts concerning this question.

The entire deliberately fanned campaign on the alleged presence of Soviet troops in Cuba can be seen in a double context: in connection with the mounting internal power struggle in the United States and in connection with the growing authority of Socialist Cuba among the developing countries and in the nonaligned movement in particular.

The demand to link the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons with the evacuation of alleged Soviet units from Cuba was, in the view of foreign observers, something of a low blow for President Carter, whom the Democrats do not want to see any more as a candidate for the office of President.

But the entire campaign around this question can also be seen as pressure applied on the nonalined movement and the now adopted demand that it should be the United States who ought to withdraw its real military units from Guantanamo base in Cuba.

The impact of preelection America is making itself felt even in U.S. foreign policy. This would in no way be the first time.

But the scope of the indiscretions and fabrications which have appeared in the bourgeois press about the sixth conference of the nonalined movement in Havana makes one think about Western diplomacy as such in a historic context. After all, at one time it was Goering who had the task of committing and deceiving Western diplomats, in which he had the outstanding support of British diplomacy. And there is no need to recall how all that ended.

Today this applies to Beijing and its political leaders who believed that their alleged leading role in the developing world as well as among the nonalined countries would be asserted in Havana. Beijing's cooperation in the dissemination of deliberate falsifications about the proceedings in Havana with the West is evident.

Yet the outcome of the conference has shown that the social, economic and political development in the developing world is advancing along its own road in spite of all this. What annoys Beijing most is the fact that the nonaligned movement fully endorsed the policy of detente and the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Vienna, including the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons.

Prague Radio Commentary

LD111950 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The holidays are over even for the U.S. Congress. One of its major tasks in the forthcoming fall session will be a debate on the ratification of the SALT II treaty with the Soviet Union. As we have regularly informed you during the congressional debates, the proceedings are most dramatic. One of those making particular efforts in this direction is Henry Jackson, a hawk on U.S. policy, together with a number of others with similar hostile feelings toward this important treaty.

At one point there was relative calm behind the walls of the building on Capitol Hill and it became necessary to disturb this calm. This is why circles hostile to the socialist countries secretly prepared some sort of timebomb for U.S. public opinion. It was timed to go off precisely at the time of the Havana conference of nonalined countries and its target was the host country of the conference, Cuba, and the Soviet Union. This refers to the alleged presence of Soviet military formations in Cuba.

In this connection it should be beneficial to recall the true situation regarding the Soviet military personnel in Cuba. Today's Moscow PRAVDA notes that a training center has been in Cuba for the past 17 years where Soviet military personnel are helping Cuban soldiers to master Soviet technology which is part of the armaments of the Cuban Army. Yet neither the number nor functions of these Soviet personnel have changed in the past years. All allegations about the arrival of organized Soviet military units in Cuba are completely unfounded, PRAVDA stresses.

This latest campaign conducted in Washington is most transparent. It seeks to act as a brake on the congressional debate on the ratification of SALT II. Moreover, the overwhelming majority of Americans support the earliest adoption of the treaty and are no longer capable of placing any trust in such contrived campaigns. This one was not the first nor will it be the last.

Stary Commentary

LD111120 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Here is a commentary on the Havana conference of the nonalined countries by editor Karel Stary:

In the 18 years' history of the nonalined movement no previous summit conference of the movement's member countries has been followed with such acute attention and subjected to such sharp criticism and also to slanders and attacks as the current one, which has been the most distinctive feature of the week that has just ended. Its course and also its preparations themselves caused nervousness in the United States lest a sharp criticism be directed against it from socialist Cuba, a country which is only a few dozen of kilometers away from the United States. This has also been fully confirmed.

When the United States failed to prevent the conference from taking place in Cuba, as revealed by Fidel Castro, the highest Cuban representative, in his opening address, who also offered the relevant evidence, it tried to upset its course with reports about the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba.

It could not have been a coincidence that on the very eve of the opening of the Havana conference, Frank Church, chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, discovered in Cuba approximately one brigade of Soviet troops. These speculative reports, which the Western and in particular American press immediately began to spread with such gusto after Frank Church's "discovery", were even used during the opening of a debate on the Soviet-American treaty, SALT II, last Thursday by its opponents. They demanded that the withdrawal of the alleged Soviet units from Cuba become a condition for the endorsement by the American Congress of the strategic, offensive arms limitation treaty. Curiously, not a single word was said about the real soldiers on the American military base at Guantanamo.

To the opponents of the ratification of the SALT II treaty, the voices of many presidents and prime ministers of the nonalined countries probably did not sound very pleasant, coming from Havana, such as the highest Afghan representative who appreciated its conclusion as the success of the policy of peace and the victory of all peace-loving forces.

Another attempt to cause a split in the ranks of the nonalined countries was the artificially provoked issue of the representation of Kampuchea in the movement. At the Havana conference foreign ministers, who held discussions parallel with the main conference, came to a conclusion to leave the representation of Kampuchea vacant for the time being. This was because the necessary unanimous identity of views was not reached on the question of whether Kampuchea was to be represented by the representatives of the deposed Pol Pot regime, as the United States and China would have liked, or the legitimate government of the Kampuchean People's Republic. The Kampuchean seat in the movement will thus remain vacant for the time being.

This is a success for the progressive forces within the movement, because as late as the June conference of foreign ministers in Colombo, the representatives of the Pol Pot regime occupied the seat designated to Kampuchea. This view was also voiced at a press conference in Havana by Hun Sen, foreign minister of the Kampuchean People's Republic, who also condemned the United States along with China, which are helping the remnants of the units of the deposed regime to continue to terrorize the population of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean minister moreover rejected Beijing's attempts to secure the return to Kampuchea of Norodom Sihanouk, the former head of the Cambodian state.

That gentlemen continues to call from his Beijing seat for assistance for the Kampuchea people and Kampuchean refugees, who fled the country in order to save themselves from the terror of the Pol Pot bands. How serious Norodom Sihanouk is about aid to his countrymen is borne out by the tiny report that came from France the other day. The mayor of the small town of Mougins applied to Sihanouk with a request to grant him permission to accommodate several refugees from Kampuchea in his [Sihanouk's] small chateau, which is situated within the village's boundaries. The mayor probably did not realize that there is a difference between a politician and the owner of an estate. The fact is that Sihanouk replied that this was quite out of the question, because his seat in France, although unoccupied, is the symbol of his royal connection.

Criticism of imperialism and the United States came from Havana also in connection with the events in Africa and in the Middle East. It is characteristic that at the time when the majority of the highest representatives of the nonalined movement's member countries were condemning the policy of one member, Egypt, Egyptian President As-Sadat was docking in his yacht, accompanied by an American submarine, in the Israeli port of Haifa, for the third meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Begin, or that at the time when the overwhelming majority of speakers were sharply criticizing the racist regime in southern Africa, bombs were being dropped from Rhodesian aircraft of Western manufacture on socialist-oriented Mozambique.

From the course of the Havana conference, at which all burning problems of the world were considered it is thus apparent that the concern and nervousness of the United States have been justified. Only the head of the Chinese mission in Havana gave them a certain amount of pleasure; he left the congressional hall shortly after the head of the American interests mission, Wayne Smith, during that section of the opening address by Fidel Castro in which he spoke about the identical features of American and Chinese policy.

The attempts to torpedo the summit conference of the nonalined movement have thus failed, and its principal feature was what is also characteristic for our epoch: the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and the struggle for peace and disarmament, for freedom, independence and social progress in the world.

RUDE PRAVO Editorial

AU1015O4 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "A Significant Force of the Present"]

[Text] In these days the eyes of the whole world are turned to Havana, the capital of socialist Cuba, where an event of world significance--the sixth conference of nonalined countries--is taking place. This movement is an association of states that differ, sometimes considerably, as far as their political and social systems are concerned but which are united by common goals and efforts in the struggle against imperialism and for consolidating world peace.

Some 18 years passed since the movement's first conference which convened in September 1961. This period of time has brought with it revolutionary changes to the map of the world and has demonstrated the vital importance of the line stating that the movement "will exert a joint effort for neocolonialism and imperialist supremacy in all its forms and manifestations to be abolished."

It suffices to take a look at the map of the continents and to make comparisons to see quite clearly what has been achieved. The supremacy of imperialism in a number of countries that only 2 decades ago were oppressed by the imperialist yoke has ended once and for all and in many countries that freed themselves from imperialist supremacy the power of neocolonialism has been successfully broken, although this dangerous enemy of progress and peace has far from been defeated. The nonalined movement has assumed a forceful position on the side of those who do not want mankind to sit on stockpiles of weapons.

It has been the anti-imperialist character of the movement that has been contributing to its unification and that has provided the firm base for the broad front of the struggle for the national liberation of states, which formerly were a mere object of shameless exploitation by the imperialist capitals. The whole peace-loving world also highly appreciates the role the movement has always played in the endeavor to reduce the threat to all mankind posed by the feverish pursuit of armaments.

It has become a characteristic feature of the movement and one of the fundamental sources of its strength that the nonalined states have always relied on the socialist community and the support of the socialist states, a selfless support, based on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and mutual noninterference in internal affairs.

The Havana conference is still underway. However, even before being able to analyze its results, the observers are arriving at an unambiguous conclusion. The plans of imperialist forces supported by Maoists to split the Havana conference have not materialized. The conference will undoubtedly be a significant milestone in the history of the movement and can have a far-reaching impact on its present condition as well as on its future. Proceeding hand in hand with Beijing, imperialism has been exerting an enormous effort to split the movement. It has tried and continues to try to discredit in the eyes of the nonalined countries the host country of the current conference--Cuba--a country which gained the respect of all progressive mankind for its principled struggle against American imperialism, a country which is regarded highly by each progressive person for its devoted assistance to countries that have freed themselves from imperialist bondage and have embarked on the path of national liberation.

The love and the respect of the progressive public on the one hand and reaction's hatred on the other hand, are two sides of the same coin. This also is the reason why the enemies of progress have launched their attack precisely against socialist Cuba. This is why some forces--at the conference and before it--deliberately evoked such a controversy around the quite logical question of the participation of the legitimate Kampucheau government. This is why reactionary forces tried to get to the negotiating table a delegation of the overthrown criminal regime of Pol Pot, a regime of murderers that has 3 million innocent human lives on its conscience. Even the shocking facts about this genocide have not prevented those politicians that are paying such an ardent lip-service to human rights from warming up their irons in the fire.

Not only on this point have the reactionary forces suffered a defeat in Havana. Neither did they succeed in making the conference into a platform for shameless slanders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It has been reconfirmed that Vietnam enjoys broad support, that it is the conscience of mankind and that its struggle is closely linked with the struggle of the whole progressive world.

It was, however, the treacherous policy of As-Sadat and together with his policy, the policy of American imperialism, which is trying--with the help of Cairo and Tel Aviv--to change the situation in the Middle East according to its own interest, that were pilloried spontaneously by a number of delegations.

It is quite clear today that the forces that wanted to divide the movement were successfully warded off in Havana. It is in this context that observers throughout the world highly commended the speech Fidel Castro made to the conference. His speech has become an event not only for the nonalined movement but an event of truly world-wide significance. The clear orientation of the speech, the profound analysis of the situation and especially the principled nature of the address have attracted enormous attention. It was a speech by a socialist statesman defining the stands of his country, which has entered the world's consciousness decorated with the proud title "Island of Liberty." The profound faith with which the nonalined movement will continue to tread its historical path, the frank and fearless defense of the [movement's] principles and the ardent declaration of the relationship of socialism toward this movement have earned Fidel Castro's speech respect and broad acclaim. This is borne out by the very course of the general debate at the Havana conference.

The reasoning Castro used to argue against theories that are striving, under one cloak or another, to liquidate the anti-imperialist character of the movement and to split it was extremely strong.

When the Delhi paper PATRIOT wrote that Fidel Castro called things by their true names, it characterized exactly the strongest feature of Castro's speech.

"What can Cuba be accused of? Of being a socialist country? Yes, we are a socialist country but we are not trying to force our ideology and our system on anyone within or outside the movement," Castro said. "Of maintaining fraternal relations with the socialist community and the Soviet Union? Yes, we are friends of the Soviet Union. We are deeply grateful to the Soviet people because their generous aid helped us survive and come out victorious in the most difficult and decisive moments in the life of our people when we were even facing the threat of being wiped out. We are grateful to the glorious October Revolution because it heralded a new era in mankind's history, made possible the defeat of fascism and created conditions in the world which--in alliance with the self-sacrificing struggle of nations--have led to the disintergration of the hated colonial system!!!"

Addressing himself to those who are sacrificing principled viewpoints to momentary interests and to those who are asserting an opportunist instead of a principled policy, Castro said: "Some people in the world have made opportunism an art. We Cuban revolutionaries are not and will never be opportunists. We can sacrifice our own economic and national interests whenever necessary in order to defend a just cause, an honest political line."

These are words of a true revolutionary, words that must be endorsed by everyone for whom the cause of peace, progress and real democracy is a true concern. This is also why Castro's speech had such a profound impact. This is why, as written by world press commentators, it has left an ineradicable mark on the consciousness of the participants of the conference.

The CSSR highly respects the nonalined movement as an influential force in current international relations and is linked by ties of sincere friendship and all-round cooperation with the member states of this movement. [paragraph continues]

This was fully expressed in the message Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, sent to the conference. It states: "We are convinced that the results of the sixth conference of the nonalined movement will lead to an even greater cohesion of forces fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace and disarmament, for freedom, independence, democracy and social progress in the world."

This is what progressive mankind of the whole world expects of the results of the Havana conference

PRAGUE RADIO DETAILS ARRIVAL CEREMONY FOR BULGARIAN DELEGATION

LD121036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 12 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--a party and state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic, headed by first secretary of the Communist Party and chairman of the State Council Todor Zhivkov, arrived here on Wednesday on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee, the president and the government. The members of the delegation are members of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo Premier Stanko Todorov and foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, Communist Party Central Committee secretaries Dimitur Stanishev and Milko Balev, deputy premier Grigor Stoichkov, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and Deputy Foreign Minister Zhivko Popov.

The distinguished guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by the General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic Gustav Husak; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Miloslav Hruskovic; and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, Mijulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik.

After the first cordial welcome on Czechoslovak soil, during which Czechoslovak and Bulgarian Pioneers presented bouquets of red flowers to members of the delegation, Comrade Gustav Husak introduced to Comrade Todor Zhivkov other senior Czechoslovak representatives. After the national anthems of both countries, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak reviewed a guard of honor of the Prague Garrison. Thousands of Prague working people and young people, and Bulgarian citizens living in Czechoslovakia, who had gathered at the airport, extended a cordial welcome to the Bulgarian guests. The highest representatives of both countries then left for Prague Castle.

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE BULGARIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU111027 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Bulgaria"]

[Text] Prague, 7 September--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution--the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria--the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we are sending to you, to the BCP Central Committee, to the State Council and to the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to all fraternal Bulgarian people warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the CSSR Government, of the Czecholslovak people and in our own name.

The victory of the socialist revolution 35 years ago has laid the foundation for decisive changes in the life of Bulgaria and its people. It has ushered in the stage of the socialist society's construction. Under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard--the BCP--the Bulgarian people have achieved significant successes in all spheres of the country's life in the implementation of the targets of the socialist revolution. Today, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is an advanced socialist state with modern industry, advanced agriculture, with a high standard of culture and science, and with rising standard of the working peoples's living.

Thanks to its principled peace foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has earned a high degree of international authority. It is a firm link of the socialist countries' community and it has been actively participating in the activity of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA and significantly contributing to the relaxation of international tension. We sincerely rejoice over the successes which are the result of the BCP's principled policy, of the selfless efforts and creative ability of the Bulgarian people on the road of socialist construction, and of the implementation of the ninth party congress conclusion; we congratulate you on these successes from the bottom of our hearts.

We highly value the fact that relations of firm friendship and all-round cooperation continue to develop and deepen between our fraternal communist parties and both countries, and between the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian people, relations that are based on a consistent implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the unity of interests and goals in the construction of socialist society, on a firm and unshakable friendship with the Societ Union and the other countries of the socialist countries in accordance with the vital interests of the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian people.

We are firmly convinced that these relations will continue to strengthen and develop in the interest of the people of our two countries, in the interest of the common struggle for peace, socialism and progress throughout the world. The upcoming official friendly visit by the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Czechoslovakia will be a significant opportunity for this.

Dear comrades, permit us to wish you, the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people many further successes in the construction of an advanced socialist society in your country.

COLOTKA ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA FOR ANNIVERSARY RALLY

LD120902 Prague CTK in English 1847 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa (CETEKA correspondent)--A Czechoslovak party and government delegation, headed by Peter Colotka, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium, federal deputy premier and Slovak premier, flew in to Addis Ababa on Tuesday to attend celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

Speaking to journalists on arrival, Peter Colotka stressed that the people of Czechoslovakia have always supported the just struggle of the Ethiopian people. Relations between the two countries rest on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and proletarian solidarity of the revolutionary forces of the whole world. Last year's visit of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and premier of socialist Ethiopia, to Czechoslovakia was also marked by this spirit, he said and added that Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia have identical views on international issues.

SLOVAK PREMIER COLOTKA ADDRESSES PRIEVIDZE MINERS

AU111432 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on a speech by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, at a rally in Prievidza, marking the Miners and Power Engineering Workers' Day: "Tribute to Devoted, Honest Work"--date not given]

[Text] We respect all honest work and have, I think, every right to do so, being faithful to Gottwald's tradition. You deserve the highest recognition for your truly hard and manly work, which you are performing under none-too-easy conditions in order to supply energy to keep our daily lives running smoothly. We are striving to express our recognition also in the form of material and moral appreciation of your work. We know that we are not always succeeding everywhere in solving the problems of the individual professions in a manner that would make everyone fully content. We would all, certainly, wish even more abundant tables at home and pay envelopes. However, we must realize that, as a socialist country, we do not profit from the exploitation of the work of others, that we do not have--and have never had--colonies. Everything we have we must create by our own work and that is all that we can distribute. Our work is the just basis of our standard of living. This is why work is a matter of honor in our country, why it is work that determines one's place in our society--Comrade Colotka said in the opening part of his speech.

We all know very well that what we have today is the result of persistent and tenacious work, the result of overcoming problems and shortcomings. This will be no different in future. However, not only tasks but also the approaches to their solution are changing. Whereas in the former stages of development we were interested, for instance, in full employment and in satisfying needs in terms of quantity--through extensive production growth--recently, and in the future even more so, we have to solve problems such as manpower-saving, the quality aspect in the satisfaction of needs, intensification of the production process, saving and a better utilization of fuels and raw materials in higher-quality products and a speedier innovation of products, in keeping with the growing demands of the domestic and foreign markets. The 15th CPCZ Congress outlined the tasks in this spirit and the results of the last 3 years show that our economy is, on the whole, developing in this direction. But we are not succeeding in completely fulfilling the tasks everywhere. This is caused partly by the fact that some conditions, such as the development of prices or the possibilities of sales on foreign markets, are much more exacting than anticipated. However, subjective shortcomings in management at the individual levels and directly in production also play an important role. Our party is, therefore, evaluating on a regular basis the implementation of its economic and social program and adopting, at Central Committee sessions, measures aimed at solving problems and overcoming shortcomings in individual sectors and in the national economy as a whole.

Our party is devoting extraordinary attention to insure the supply to our national economy of fuels and energy. In his speech at the all-state festivities marking the Miners' and Power Engineering Workers' Day in Ostrava, Comrade Strougal analyzed in detail the questions of fuels and power and pointed to the fact that it is a worldwide problem, which has impact on our economy too, and to which we must, therefore, respond in an approprate way.

The sharp increase of the prices of crude oil and other fuels and raw materials on the world market, as well as the limited possibilities for importing them, force us to use more consistently, and to pay more attention to, all domestic resources and, at the same time, to achieve a breakthrough in economizing consumption. It is necessary to emphasize in this context the enormous significance for our country of our economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, which makes it possible for Czechoslovakia, as a socialist country, to import at more advantageous conditions than those that exist on capitalist markets almost the entire national consumption of crude oil and natural gas. The 18 million tons of crude oil and 8 billion cubic meters of natural gas, the supplies of which are assured for the future, represent a solid base, which--however--must be more effectively used, because the possibilities of additional imports will be limited. Furthermore, they would be another burden on our foreign trade balance. It would be virtually impossible to acquire this quantity of fuels and energy by means of exports of our products to the capitalist states, taking into account the ever sharpening competition.

The extraction of solid fuels plays an irreplacable role in mobilizing our own resources of fuels and energy at present and in the immediate future. Today there is no doubt about it, even though only 10 years ago we frequently encountered views saying that the large share of solid fuels in the overall consumption was somewhat anachronistic and that it was necessary to focus on crude oil and natural gas. These short-signted views were based on the world situation at that time, when cheap crude oil from the Middle East and Central American states was supplanting coal, when mines were being closed down and extraction limited. Regrettable, this has not been without impact on coal extraction in our country. It can be said that at all levels of management attention to geological research, to the drafting of mining projects, to the training of specialists, to the development of mining technology and to the materialization of capital investment construction slackened. It is difficult to make up for what has been neglected and we are, therefore, still affected by the negative consequences, despite the extraordinary attention devoted to this question in the last few years.

Having learned the lesson--Comrade Colotka said--we are now implementing, in a concentrated effort, measures aimed at insuring the planned extraction. Compared with last year's situation, the overall state of coal reserves has imporved, but the everyday battle for coal must continue. This applies fully to the coal and lignite mines enterprise. We know that you are facing considerable difficulties in insuring the tasks. However, this should in no case undermine your strength and determination but, on the contrary, should mobilize the efforts to gradually implement all the measures that have been adopted in the sector and measures as regards party work, to insure the planned rise of extraction. The fact that there is such a will and determination is borne out by a number of examples of working initiative and efforts to eliminate the shorfalls, through work on work-free days and by implementing nontraditional weekly working schedules [pracovne rezimy]. On this occasion I would like to thank the outstanding working collectives of the Cigel and Novaky mines, led by Comrades Belokostolsky, Psenak, Siska, Matiasko, Verbich, Vaclavik, Stefanak, Schwarcz, Medzihorsky, Grich and other collectives and dedicated workers, particularly the leaders and members of the comprehensive rationalization brigades, for their good work.

I would also like to thank all those among you who are working in power engineering, especially in the Novaky thermal power station, our second largest, for having honorably coped with the difficult conditions during the last winter period and for successfully fulfilling this year's planned tasks. We expect that in the forthcoming winter as well you will achieve a high degree of preparedness of the power engineering installations and a low degree of breakdowns and that you will make a more striking step forward in reducing the per kilowatt hour consumption of standard fuel. It is true, however, that the maners must extend to you their helping hand by supplying coal in adequate quality. I would also like to ask you to solve as soon as possible, together with the construction workers, the problem of fly ash and thus protect the living environment in this beautiful region.

We also appreciate the results of the employees of the mining construction enterprise who are opening up new deposits for coal extraction and new deposits of magnesite and ores and who are taking part in the construction of such an important power engineering project as the Cierny Vah pumped-storage hydroelectric power station.

We realize that the solution to the fuel and energy problems will depend not only on how quickly we will succeed in increasing the coal extraction, implementing the program of the nuclear power engineering construction, utilizing the Danube's hydropower potential and the sources of waste heat, but also on how quickly we will implement the program of rationalization in the consumption of fuels and energy. This is the task of all economic departments, of all production and nonproduction sectors, leading economic personnel, technicians and of all our working people in general. In this respect we expect a much greater contribution also from the personnel of our scientific research and development base and from the planning bodies which are elaborating the future profile of our economic structure, because a comparison with the rest of the world reveals that when it comes to the creation of national income, the demand for energy in our country is higher than in the majority of the advanced countries, although we are not self-sufficient in energy resources and are--to a considerable extent--dependent on imports.

The overall dynamics of our economic development, and thus also of our standard of living, will, in the end, depend on how quickly we will succeed in approximating the standard [merna] consumption of fuels and energy in individual production as well as in our national economy as a whole to the world indexes and technically substantiated [zduvodnene] norms.

This also clearly arises from the former work on the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, whose tasks will follow from the necessity to markedly enhance the advances of the former trends for reducing demands for energy. At the same time we must adapt to this end also the instruments of economic policy and exert greater pressure on the conservation of fuels and energy. One such measure was the adjustment of the wholesale and retail prices of fuels and energy. This was an objective necessity in order to get these prices into relationship with the growing cost of their production as well as into relationship with the price developments throughout the world. The former low prices were no impetus for anyone to save. You miners, you yourselves know best how much of your sweat and effort goes into every ton, into every quintal of coal. You will certainly agree that wasting fuels, for example overheating rooms or letting machinery run idly, is a certain display of insufficient respect for your hard work.

Of course, this also applies to wasting other raw materials and products. Our farmers also are justified in critically addressing those who waste bread and other foodstuffs. We are in favor of raising the standard of living, but not for frivolous wasting of valuables.

In the course of the socialist construction we have more than once faced very exacting tasks and succeeded in coping with them well because the party was able to convince and win over the broad masses of the working people. This fact provides us with justified optimism that in respect to quality also we will be able to cope with these new tasks brought by the current stage of the construction of an advanced socialist society and by the process of the scientific-technical revolution in the world. After all, what is involved here are tasks and goals which are in full harmony with the interests of our working people, Comrade Colotka emphasized in the closing part of his speech. We are convinced that we can keep on raising the people's standard of living and their social security, because even though, on the one hand, the conditions of the economic development are more complex, on the other hand our opportunities given by the technological base, by the skills of the cadres, by the deepening of our economic cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist states, are increasing.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA DISCUSSES USE OF LICENSED PRODUCTION

AU111133 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Our License Policy"]

[Excerpts] A total of Kcs1.85 billion, which is 71 percent more than in the Fifth 5-Year Plan, has been allocated to insure the implementation on the plan concerning the development of science and technology in this 5-year plan, and to fulfill the program of license purchases approved by the CSSR Government, in harmony with the main directions of economic development. Although the effect of this increase is reduced by the growing prices of licenses, the planned purchase of licenses has been fulfilled--in terms of volume--in the first 3 years of this 5-year plan. This is borne out by the fact that whereas at the end of the fifth 5-year plan we were making use of only 56 licenses. In 1978 there were already 111 licenses. Not only has the purchase of licenses increased, but their share in the overall production in the Slovak Socialist Republic has also grown. In 1978 production under licensing arrangements reached more than 24 percent of the overall value of production in those Slovak enterprises make use of licenses.

When evaluating the use of licenses in the Slovak Socialist Republic we can state unambiguously that the overwhelming majority of license purchases and the use made of them was oriented correctly--toward the decisive spheres in the individual sectors and departments, such as electronics, metallurgy, consumer goods, chemistry, the construction sector and other fields. Both their effectiveness and their positive influence on the domestic and on the foreign markets are satisfactory. For each Koruna spent on license fees there is an average of Kcs16 of profits and Kcs10 of exports of products made under license. In 1978 alone we overfulfilled the plan of exports of product made under license to the capitalist states by more than 8 percent, having exported goods worth Kcs58 million in excess of the plan. However, it is not just the export of goods that matters. Last year alone, products made under license helped to reduce the demand for exports by more than Kcs2 billion and contributed to the production of new, advanced products. These are highly positive results, which document the correctness of the path on which we have embarked in our license policy.

When recalling positive results, however, we cannot overlook some shortcomings. Each purchase of a license should be a certain step forward, toward a more intensive development of the sector for which the license was purchased.

However, even that is not enough. A license, in the sense of mastering the production of a new top-quality product, should contribute, for example, not only to furnishing the market with goods that are in short supply but also to further developing science, research and development in that sector. Some of the licenses that have been purchased do not, however, meet these requirements. It happens frequently that the employees of the scientific-technical base are the last ones to be informed about the purchase of a license in their field, in which they are working on research and development tasks. It is therefore not surprising that in many economic production units they lack coherent concepts not only as regards the long-term production and sales problems they want to solve effectively by means of the license policy, but also as regards the technical plans that have to be solved in this way. In some cases the enterprises lack even what is most important: Sufficient knowledge about top world partners and their production. Sometimes we literally "throw away" hard currency in order to purchase the license for a product that is not up to top world standards. After all, we have plenty of such products at home. The executives of these enterprises should realize that each inconsistency in the purchase of licenses is too expensive a risk, one that we cannot afford.

In the future we also must make more effective use of the possibility of selling the results of our research and development in the form of licenses. For the CSSR as a whole the revenues from the sale of licenses reach, on the average, 25 percent of the expenditures for purchases of licenses, which corresponds to results achieved by industrially advanced countries. But the situation in Slovakia, where the share in all-state revenues from the sale of licenses is only 3.5 percent, is particularly adverse.

It is no secret that in the acute ideological struggle in a class-divided world the attempt is now being made to extend the struggle to the sphere of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. This is why a more consistent cooperation with, above all, the Soviet Union is necessary also in the sphere of license policy. One of the objectives is to eliminate from our economic life duplicate license purchases from nonsocialist countries and simultaneously insure a joint course by the socialist countries in purchasing and using licenses. This is the only way to achieve a correct orientation of the license policy in the further dynamic development of the national economy and to achieve a more effective use of licenses than has been the case until now.

JAKES ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL MEETING IN HRADEC KRALOVE

LD101012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of agricultural workers and workers in the food industry took place in Hradec Kralove today. The meeting was attended by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Miroslav Petrik, Czech minister of agriculture and food, paid tribute to the initiative displayed by the workers in the agricultural and food sectors who made and are fulfilling pledges, in honor of the 30th anniversary of the building of socialist agriculture, to increase production and improve its quality. He thanked all those who have shared in growing and harvesting cereals, bulk fodder and other crops. He also thanked procurement workers, employees in the services sector and voluntary helpers. At the close of the meeting, he presented to representatives of individual collectives and to outstanding individuals a number of state distinctions conferred on them by the president of the republic for success in construction and for outstanding work.

LEUSCHNER ON HAVANA SUMMIT, SALT, FRG WHITE PAPER

DW111427 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 10 Sep 79 DW

[Guenter Leuschner foreign political weekly review: "The World Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The importance of international conferences as a rule is assessed by their results, irrespective of the statements made prior to or during the discussions. This also applies to the sixth summit conference of the nonalined movement which ended yesterday. This Havana summit first of all has again strengthened the movement quantitatively. By the admission of a number of additional countries and organizations the number of its members rose to 94. The fact that as many as 55 heads of state and government took part in it, more than at every previous meeting, also indicates the importance of this meeting.

The conference adopted a final declaration confirming the goals of the nonalined movement and containing an analysis of the international situation and the opinion of those present in Havana on the most important topical problems. Given the differing and diverging views of this large group of countries, agreement on this document, properly speaking, is a significant event. It mirrors an effort for unity which manifests itself even more clearly if one takes a closer look at the additional resolutions on individual problems. What I refer to is the statements on the struggle of the Palestinian people, on the situation in southern Africa, solidarity with Nicaragua and, last but not least, the Middle East resolution denouncing the Camp David separate accords.

In a brief statement at the end of the discussions Yugoslav President Tito said that decisions had been made which were of the highest importance for the development of the nonalined countries. His assessment is identical in substance with the closing speech given by Fidel Castro who said that preserving the unity of this movement was one of the most important tasks of (?our times). All told, this meeting has been quite successful despite the differences which came to light in a number of questions. The Havana summit has confirmed the anti-imperialist nature of the nonalined movement, preserved its unity and created a good basis for the implementation of this movement's next goals.

This is a result, however, which is in sharp contrast to the tenor in which most of the Western mass media covered the discussions prior to and during the summit. Comparing their reports with what really happened in Havana one could gain the impression that the Western correspondents had been at a totally different meeting. But in fact none of the five preceding conferences had been under a similar drumfire of Cassandra calls, suspicions, speculations and unfriendly wishes as this sixth summit was. This is connected with the place of the conference (?as well as) the attitude of imperialism toward this movement. In a way the anti-Cuban slander prior to and during the meeting was but a pretext for the imperialist media. Though Cuba was attacked, what was really meant was the basic attitude of the nonalined movement.

The rhetoric on Cuba's alleged attempt aimed at attaching the group of nonalined countries to the socialist countries, the allegations that pressure had been exerted on the members of this movement with a Western orientation--all this not only was reduced to absurdity in the course of th discussions but from the outset served as a means to an end. For imperialism the end was and remains a change in the basic nature of the movement even at the expense of its failure.

I think it is a remarkable result that no one in Havana, not even those who for their capitalist social and economic system were the main addressees of this propaganda, walked into this trap. [paragraph continues]

Thus it has been realized that the attacks on Cuba in effect were aimed at weakening the movement and depriving it of its influence as an ever growing factor in world politics, and possibly this is even the most important result of Havana.

Talking about the provocations against the host country Cuba one cannot ignore the hue and cry about the alleged presence of 2,000 or 3,000 Soviet troops. In this context an FRG bourgeois paper wrote the following: Those disclosing intelligence reports to the public mostly have the effect rather than the truth in mind. It certainly is no mere (?coincidence) that this news made the rounds at the very moment when the nonalined conference was opened. [words indistinct] Sometimes, although rarely enough, even bourgeois papers of the FRG print important news. But the point here is not only another attack on Cuba where--and this should not be forgotten--there are still thousands of U.S. troops at Guantanamo and against which the United States has imposed a trade embargo. This should not be forgotten either.

What is at stake is more--SALT. The U.S. Senate debates on this treaty have not really strengthened the positions of the SALT opponents. Their specious arguments can be easily disproved. International pressure aimed at an early ratification of the most important arms limitation treaty in history is growing. That is why the open and secret opponents of detente virtually resort to any means, trying on their part to exert pressure with cunning and tricks on those who back SALT II.

It is not the first time that the country off the shores of the United States has been used for staging tensions between the big powers, although such attempts ultimately ended like the adventure of the Bay of Pigs. The domestic differences in the United States regarding SALT and hence the yes or no to detente have by no means been eliminated. The struggle is going on with undiminished intensity, a fact which also is evidenced by reports that over 1,500 high U.S. officers, retired generals and admirals called upon the Senate in a letter not to ratify SALT.

In a way the arms hysteria also encourages the opponents of detente who in past days have determined the political events in a number of Western countries. The U.S. Government decided to start production and stationing of the new intercontinental ballistic missile MX which in the words of Western observers serves to build a [words indistinct] offensive capacity against the socialist countries. By this decision,the Soviet news agency TASS wrote over the weekend, the United States has triggered a new round of the arms race.

[?In this category] also belongs the new white paper of the FRG Government on the FRG defense policy. This white paper differs from earlier similar papers above all in that it uses a more aggressive language against the socialist countries. [?although] the objective chances for disarmament measures are better now than they were previously, this white paper is exclusively an appeal for the intensification of armament. By the demand raised to place in Western Europe high-speed long-range nuclear missiles, the Federal Government has adopted a program which is fully identical with the farthest-reaching demands of the Pentagon.

Thus Bonn has refuted earlier statements of leading politicians that the FRG allegedly (?hesitated) to take steps of such dangerous consequences, tries to find solutions through negotiations and would by no means initiate or introduce such plans. The white paper says something different. The formulations contained in it are tantamount to a government decision on the stationing of the new nuclear weapons, whereas negotiations are mentioned in as vague and nebulous a way as in recent months.

It must be assumed (?in time) that a sort of alliance is being concluded between the Pentagon and the FRG Government aimed at bringing pressure to bear on other NATO states to cause them to join this new military program. As NEUES DEUTSCHLAND last weekend wrote in a long commentary on these plans, they are a qualitatively new stage of threat to the Warsaw Pact states and peace in Europe. This conclusion must be taken as seriously as it was drawn here.

The Western press has predicted that the socialist countries in the weeks to come will intensify their activities to prevent the stationing of such new nuclear arms in Western Europe. In this context NATO Secretary General Luns last week spoke of a pressure that NATO would resist. As to the predictions, the authors are right. We will indeed do everything in our power to prevent a development which not only is totally in contrast to the chances of SALT II but which will highly jeopardize detente on our continent. And as to the pressure mentioned by Mr Luns, the only pressure that the socialist countries will exert is pressure on military detente, on the implementation of disarmament measures. But those who feel they are under pressure by disarmament proposals reveal their own character and their intention. Goodbye.

DOHLUS-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA FOR ANNIVERSARY

LD121040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1930 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, (ADN correspondent)--A GDR party and state delegation under Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Addis Ababa on Tuesday to attend the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. It was warmly welcomed at the airport by Gessese Wolde-Kidan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, Minister of Culture Tesfaye Shewageh and other representatives of socialist Ethiopia.

In a statement to the press Horst Dohlus extolled the Ethiopian revolution as an historic event which has swept away centuries of oppression of the working masses and opened a new chapter in Ethiopian life. He added: "It is also an important contribution to the worldwide anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples." He said that the GDR, in the spirit of internationalism, will continue to practice active solidarity with revolutionary Ethiopia.

ARAFT EXPRESSES APPRECIATION OF GDR-PLO LINKS

LD111236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0925 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beirut (ADN correspondent)--"In the 30 years of its existence the GDR has become an example for struggling peoples. This is why the GDR's anniversary is a great event in the eyes of all peace-loving people." This was stated by chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat to ADN. Yasir 'Arafat said: "Alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist states the SED and the GDR people make a great contribution to securing peace and strengthening socialism in the world. They have always and do always give solidarity, aid and support to the struggling peoples and their liberation movements."

Yasir 'Arafat added: "We appreciate the great understanding which the GDR and its party and state leadership show for our just cause--our people's struggle for self-determination, return to their homeland and independent state of their own. [paragraph continues]

Friendship and mutual respect are firmly established between our peoples, for relations between the PLO and the GDR are based on being linked in the struggle against the common foe, against imperialism, Zionism and every form of colonial oppression. These fraternal relations in the GDR capital, have developed positively and strengthened further."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES HONECKER, STOPH GREETINGS TO BULGARIA, DPRK

Message to Bulgaria

AU1109 59 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers chairman, to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria]

[Text] To the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

To the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Stanko Todorov, Sofia.

Dear Comrades, in the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people we convey the most cordial greetings and congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB], as well as to the Bulgarian fraternal people.

The armed uprising of 9 September 1944, for whose success the victorious advance of the Soviet Army created the decisive prerequisite, became a turning point in Bulgaria's history.

Under the tested leadership of the battle-tested BCP the Bulgarian people entered an era of deep revolutionary transformations. In an historically brief span of time the PRB, thanks to the industry and creativity of its working people and in close cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, has developed into a flourishing socialist state with a highly developed industry and modern agriculture. The tasks for the further shaping of the developed socialist society fixed by the 11th BCP Congress are being implemented in a successful way.

We most cordially congratulate you, dear comrades, on this impressive result to which the fraternal Bulgarian people can point after three and a half decades of building socialism.

In an unbreakable alliance with the other partner states of the Warsaw Treaty, the PRB contributes to the all-round strengthening of the community of socialist states and to the successful assertion of jointly coordinated policy. With this active and consistent foreign policy aimed at the strengthening of peace and cooperation in Europe and in the world and with its internationalist attitude the PRB has gained high esteem in the entire world.

We can state with pleasure and satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and the PRB are becoming ever closer and more effective in all spheres of social life. They are an expression of the revolutionary traditions which derive from the alliance of our Marxist-Leninist parties and are rooted in the joint struggle of many generations of the German and Bulgarian working class.

Rest assured, dear Bulgarian comrades, that the GDR in the future, too, will work with all its strength for the further deepening of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties, states and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 14 September 1977. On your national day we wish you, dear comrades, as well as the fraternal Bulgarian people, new successes in the shaping of the developed socialist society for the benefit of your socialist homeland. We send our best wishes for health, creative strength and personal wellbeing.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

[Signed] Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman Berlin, 9 September 1979

Message to DPRK

AU111052 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers chairman, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, and Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers, on the 31st anniversary of the DPRK's founding]

[Text] To the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, Comrade Kim Il-song, to the chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Pyongyang.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the DPRK's founding we convey the most cordial greetings and congratulations to you, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, the Central People's Committee, the Council of Ministers and the DPRK people in the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people as well as in our own name.

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party the Korean people have achieved remarkable successes in the building of socialism. Supported by the fraternal assistance and solidarity cooperation with the states of the socialist community, the DPRK working people established a socialist industrial state with a developed agriculture in an historically short time. We congratulate you and your people on these remarkable achievements in the most cordial way.

The GDR consistently supports the Korean people's struggle for the securing of a lasting peace, for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country without foreign interference, for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea. We are deeply convinced that the relations of friendship and comradely cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples will continue to develop and deepen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the joint interest of the universal strengthening of socialism and peace. From all our heart we wish you, esteemed comrades, and the DPRK people new great successes in all fields of social life, in the building of socialism as well as in the struggle for the strengthening of peace and international security.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman,

[Signed] Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, Berlin, 9 Sep 79

LEADERS MESSAGE GREETS BULGARIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU111430 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; sent the following message to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in Sofia. Dear comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people as a whole and ourselves, we send you and the fraternal Bulgarian people comradely greetings and cordial good wishes on the occasion of your national day, the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria. Our people follow the Bulgarian people's work of social construction with great interest and affection. They are very familiar with the outstanding results being attained by the industrious Bulgarian people under the leadership of the seasoned BCP in building an advanced socialist society and in making their country prosper. We are sincerely glad of the splendid achievements through which you have turned your country into a developed industrial-agricultural country in 35 years of people's rule and are constantly improving your people's well-being and extensively developing your cultural and scientific life.

The successes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Government's policy following Dimitrov's traditions, which is contributing to strengthening the unity of the communist and workers parties, expanding cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries and consolidating international peace and security, have rightly earned the recognition and appreciation of the peace-loving and progressive forces. Your consistent activity in the service of detente and social progress is constantly enhancing the international prestige of Bulgaria. We note with satisfaction that traditional friendship is developing unceasingly between our parties, governments and peoples and mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries is becoming constantly richer, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in all areas of life. We are firmly convinced that the joint decisions reached at the meeting between our party-government delegations in Sofia this year will impart a new impetus to our many-sided cooperation, for the good of our peoples, in the service of the cause of peace, social progress and socialism. The fact that our countries are active members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and that we are jointly striving to realize the idea of socialism is an important factor of our indissoluble friendship. On your national holiday, we wish you and the Bulgarian people as a whole further great successes in making your socialist fatherland prosper and in the struggle you are waging for peace, international security and detente.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO DPRK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU111322 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the DPRK, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; sent the following message to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP and president of the DPRK, and Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the DPRK Public Administration Council, in Pyongyang.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our working people as a whole, we send you, the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Public Administration Council and the fraternal Korean people our cordial greetings and good wishes on the occasion of your national day, the 31st anniversary of the DPRK's establishment.

Expanding cooperation between our countries, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, while relying on fruitful relations among the fraternal socialist countries, serves both our peoples' interests and the common cause of the peoples building socialism and it contributes to the promotion of social progress and the consolidation of international security and universal peace. On your national day we salute with comradely sentiments the Korean communists and all working people of the DPRK. We wish you success in the continual prosperity of your socialist fatherland and pledge our support for your efforts toward developing the conditions necessary to unify your country by peaceful means and democratic foundations.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES HARVEST PROSPECTS, EXPORT COMMITMENTS

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Aug 79 p 5 WA

[Article by Tibor Lakatos, deputy minister of agriculture and food: "The Situation at Harvest Time"]

[Excerpts] The coming weeks will demand even greater effort from agricultural workers than did the summer. Along with the harvesting of fall-ripening crops such as corn, apples and many kinds of vegetables, plowing and sowing must be attended to. It is well known that breadgrain yields are lower than hoped for as the result of inclement weather. On the other hand, the outlook for corn and sugar beets is promising. The market for vegetables and fruits has favored the consumer even during the summer; the grape and apple harvest outlook is encouraging.

Under the terms of an agreement concluded [with the Soviet Union] in 1976, we ship wheat, corn, slaughter cattle, hogs and meat in exchange for energy or energy sources. Will Hungary be able to meet its commitments and quotas this year? Insofar as our agricultural exports are concerned, our export goods base is better than last year except for three trusts. These are the ones which handle grain, canned goods, and dairy products. The first two have been handicapped by unfavorable weather; the dairy industry, by low market prices for its products. On the whole, however, our non-ruble accounting income from agricultural products will be higher than in 1978. This is due to improved marketing. The enterprises will sell more livestock, processed meat, etc. Income from socialist exports is expected to remain at the 1978 level.

Improved utilization of fodder supplies will make it possible to sustain the large herds of livestock through the winter despite the fact that Hungary will import 10 percent less protein fodder than last year. There are untapped reserves in more efficient feeding methods and utilization of byproducts.

While it is true that supplies of fodder grain and corn are sufficiently great so that no restrictions have had to be placed on their use so far, the reduced grain yields call for greater thrift and more rational use of fodder. The high standard of the livestock population can be maintained only through coordinated measures and efforts of many kinds.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN WARSAW; PAP VIEWS RELATIONS

LD120856 Warsaw PAP in English 1729 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Sept, PAP--The minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, Dr Uppadit Packhariyangkun, began an official visit to Poland today. Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek visited the capital of Thailand last year. Having been welcomed at the airport in Warsaw on Tuesday, the Thai guest laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Next, he paid a visit to the passenger car factory in Zeran in Warsaw.

Official talks with the leading representatives of state life in Poland are foreseen for Wednesday. It can be expected that the main topic will be Polish-Thai relations, which have been developing dynamically of late. Although Polish and Thai embassies were established as late as 1972, economic cooperation goes back to a much earlier date. It is profitable in many ways, although there exist still broader possibilities.

Our exports to Thailand include chemical products, machine tools, passenger cars, tractors and ball-bearings. Our imports include some raw-materials (Thailand has vast natural resources). Recently we have been importing haberdashery. Cooperation in shipping, science and technology is developing.

Cultural contacts between universities are developing well. Permanent air connection started in September, 1977, between both capitals brings both societies closer together.

The talks will deal with international issues. Poland strives for the development of mutually beneficial, peaceful relations with all countries. We are in full support of all activities serving the consolidation of peace and strengthening international detente.

Therefore, Poland appreciates the role of Thailand in developing good-neighbourly relations in South-East Asia, and Thailand's [efforts] to enliven cooperation with the socialist countries, expressed by the first historical visit to the USSR by the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand this year. Another example is the present visit to Poland by Thai minister of foreign affairs, a career diplomat, economist and politologist.

The itinerary foresees a visit to Krakow and the one-time Nazi death camp in Oswiecim Brzezinka (Auschwitz Birkenau).

LEADERS CONGRATULATE BULGARIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU111050 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Council of Ministers Chairman Piotr Jaroszewicz to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the Bulgarian national day -- date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria we send to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to the fraternal Bulgarian people, cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish people and on our own behalf.

As a result of the victorious offensive by the Soviet Army in the Balkans 35 years ago the Bulgarian people regained their freedom and, under the leadership of the BCP, began a new epoch of their development.

The profound sociopolitical changes carried out 35 years ago have become the foundation of fraternal Bulgaria's dynamic development.

People's Poland pays great tribute to the fraternal Bulgarian people's successes in building a developed socialist society, successes scored in close alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal states of the socialist community.

We highly value the active efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the international arena and its contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism, progress and peace, to intensifying the policy of detente in Europe and the world and to developing the relations of friendly cooperation in the Balkans.

We note with pleasure that the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are constantly developing.

Polish-Bulgarian cooperation is consistent with the vital interests of our two states and peoples, helps increase their potentials and the prosperity of their peoples and, at the same time, is of good service in strengthening the unity of the socialist states' community.

Dear comrades, on the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria we wish you and the fraternal Bulgarian people further achievements and prosperity in socialist construction, in implementing the resolutions of the 11th BCP Congress, in strengthening your country's international position and in the struggle for peace and socialism.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Kruczek Speech

AU111317 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by Wladyslaw Kruczek, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, at the 7 September Warsaw function to mark Bulgarian national day; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] WLADYSLAW KRUCZEK STRESSED THAT THE PRESENT TIES BETWEEN THE POLISH AND BULGARIAN PEOPLE COULD HAVE BEEN CREATED ONLY BY SOCIALISM--BY THE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL COMMUNITY, BY THE SAME ROADS TO DEVELOPMENT AND BY CLOSE COOPERATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA.

TOGETHER WITH THE USSR AND OTHER SOCIALIST COMMUNITY STATES AS WELL AS ALL THE FORCES OF PROGRESS, WE ARE STRIVING TO TRANSFORM THE WORLD AND TO OPEN FOR ALL NATIONS THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE, COOPERATION AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

In the past 35 years the Bulgarian people, led by the BCP, have thoroughly changed the image of their country. Old Bulgaria, which was an economically backward country, has been changed into a modern country with a continuously developing industry and agriculture. The successful and increasing development of the two basic sectors of the Bulgarian economy--industry and agriculture--has been responsible for the working people's increased standards of living and constitutes a base for the development of Bulgaria's economic cooperation with foreign countries.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, W. KRUCZEK STRESSED, LIKE THE ACHIEVEMENTS SCORED BY OUR SOCIALIST FATHERLAND, THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF WHICH WE CELEBRATED LAST JULY, HAVE BEEN MADE POSSIBLE THANKS TO THE FARSIGHTED POLICIES FOLLOWED BY THE BCP AND THE PZPR, A POLICY BASED ON MARXIST-LENINIST IDEOLOGY AND THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM.

THE CLOSE ALLIANCE AND FRATERNAL COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION, THE FIRST SOCIALIST STATE, ARE THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR TWO STATES' DEVELOPMENT AND ACHIEVEMENTS. THE HISTORY OF THE PAST 35 YEARS HAS PROVED THAT THE USSR'S INCREASED POWER AND THE SUCCESSES OF ITS PEACE POLICY GUARANTEE THE DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT OF ALL SOCIALIST COMMUNITY STATES. The bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the socialist countries makes it possible to effectively overcome the consequences of the capitalist world's inevitable periodic recessions, which negatively affect our economies, and to promote the planned, dynamic economic development. That was clearly stressed by this year's Crimean meetings between the leaders of the socialist countries and Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

WLADYSLAW KRUCZEK DEVOTED MUCH ATTENTION TO POLISH-BULGARIAN COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION, WHICH IS MARKED BY PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT. Last year we celebrated the 30th anniversary of the Polish-Bulgarian treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and the 20th anniversary of the Polish-Bulgarian Committee for Economic Cooperation. The Polish people will always remember that Georgi Dimitrov, a great son of the Bulgarian people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement, signed that treaty on behalf of Bulgaria.

Recalling recent statements made by Edward Gierek and Todor Zhivkov which stress the particular upsurge of Polish-Bulgarian cooperation, W. Kruczek said that the present 5-year trade agreement, which provides for an 85 percent increase in turnover compared with 1971-75, confirms the favorable development of our cooperation.

The decisions of the "main lines of the development of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria after 1980" are being favorably implemented. These decisions were adopted during this year's visit to Bulgaria of the party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic under the chairmanship of PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek.

As a result of the work done by individual departments, accords and agreements on current and long-term cooperation have been signed.

The favorably developing cooperation in the area of science, education, culture, mass media, sport and tourism is playing a very important role in bringing our two peoples closer together.

Wladyslaw Kruczek stressed that the development of cooperation, the unity of the socialist community, the cooperation of all our countries with the CPSU and the Soviet state in the consistent implementation of the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence are the fundamental reasons for all our past and present achievements in consolidating international security in Europe and the world.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CSCE FINAL ACT, HE SAID, REQUIRES A STRICT OBSERVANCE OF THE TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL REALITIES OF POSTWAR EUROPE. OUR COUNTRIES MAKE THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THOSE PRINCIPLES BY SPONSORING INITIATIVES AND SUBMITTING PROPOSALS TO PUT AN END TO THE ARMS RACE AND TO ELIMINATE THE SOURCES OF TENSION WHICH CONTINUE TO ASSERT THEMSELVES IN THIS WORLD.

We warmly welcome the SALT II accord signed in Vienna by the Soviet and American leaders and we support that accord. We expect that it will soon be implemented and will thus pave the road to other decisions concerning the problem of primary importance for the world--the problem of halting, limiting and eliminating the arms race, of preserving peace of and preparing the present and future generations for life without wars in the world.

Bearing this in mind, on the initiative of Edward Gierek Poland put forward the declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace. The declaration was adopted by the 33d UN General Assembly.

WE PAY TRIBUTE TO THE PEACEFUL POLICY FOLLOWED BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, W. KRUCZEK STRESSED IN CONCLUSION. WE KNOW HOW MUCH BULGARIA IS DOING TO CONSTANTLY PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS IN THE BALKANS AND TO PEACEFULLY DEVELOP THE REGION, WHICH IS SO IMPORTANT FOR THE SECURITY OF ALL EUROPE.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria we extend to the BCP and its leadership headed by Todor Zhivkov, to the workers class and all the Bulgarian people our cordial congratulations, warm and fraternal greetings and wishes for further magnificent achievements in the construction of a developed socialist society.

DIFFICULTIES IN POWER STATION OVERHAUL PROGRAM REPORTED

LD111010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] The power station overhaul program was a particularly difficult one this year. The power industry production overhaul amalgamated plant Energoprem in Wroclaw had a decisive say in whether it would be carried out on time or not. They are the main producers of spare parts and supply coordinators for the power and atomic energy industry. Energprem supplied almost 1,000 tonnes of parts more this year, which is an 11 percent increase over last year. Despite a permanent shortage of qualified production workers, the tasks for the first half-year were fulfilled with a surplus and the indications are that the annual plan will be overfulfilled by almost 5 percent.

Power industry workers in the southern region decided to burn more [illegible]udge and (?interlayer coal) in power stations this year; in the 8 months of this year power and heating plant workers burned almost 4 million tonnes of this type of fuel, considerably more than in the comparable period of last year. In the Rybnik Power Station alone, more than 500,000 tonnes of the worst grades of coal were burnt. This makes more work for the employees: installations and aggregates break down more easily and overhauls take longer, but it gives results.

VISITING UAE OIL MINISTER ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU112016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/9/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Tuesday Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries--OPEC--now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

Cordial greetings were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Zayid ibn Sultan Al-Nuhayyan.

Satisfaction was expressed during the interview for the good relations between Romania and the United Arab Emirates, as well as the wish to develop these relations on multiple planes.

Approaching aspects of the current international political situation, both sides pointed to the necessity of establishing new interstate relations grounded on full equality and respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of others and mutual advantage of eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order which should secure the development of all states, of the lagging ones in particular, as well as international economic stability.

Emphasis was placed on the need for the states of tension and conflict still existing in various parts of the world to be settled by political means and, in this context, for the Middle East conflicts to be given a comprehensive and just solution on the basis of the total, unconditioned and soonest withdrawal of (?Israel) from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and of the observance of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination, to set up its own, independent state.

It was considered that, in the conditions of the current economic crisis, of the energy and oil crisis in particular, which generates ever more serious difficulties and complicated problems in the economic and social development of all states, a new policy should be necessarily adopted in terms of petroleum exploitation, of rationally using this important natural resource, fair rations set between the prices of raw materials and those of manufactured goods which should stimulate the efforts of all countries especially of the developing countries to develop their economy, to ever more widely use to advantage their national riches.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Signing of Aide-Memoire

AU112020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/9/1979--On Tuesday, an aide-memoire was signed in Bucharest between the Ministry of Foreign Trade [and] International Economic Cooperation of Romania and the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources of the United Arab Emirates.

The aide-memoire stipulates concrete actions of cooperation between Romania and the United Arab Emirates in industry, particularly in the oil and petrochemical industries, as well as in agriculture.

The document was signed by Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Dr. Mani 'ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resoures of the United Arab Emirates.

GOVERNMENT GIVES RECEPTION FOR WORLD CONGRESS 10 SEPTEMBER

AU111042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/9/1979--The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania gave on September 10 a reception on the Tenth World Petroleum Congress.

Ilie Verdet, prime minister, Gheorghe Oprea, deputy prime minister, ministers, scientists, other Romanian officials participated in the reception.

Also present were Wilhelm von Ilsemann, president of the World Petroleum Congresses; A. Lewis Jr., N.A. Maltsev, F. Naficy and A.A. Shunaiber, vice-presidents; D.C. Payne, secretary-general as well as members of the Permanent Council of the congress.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES CEAUSESCU ENVOY PUNGAN 11 SEPTEMBER

AU112000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 11/9/1979--On September 11, President Anwar as-Sadat received Vasile Pungan, special envoy of President Nicolae Ceausescu. On the occasion, messages of friendship were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat.

The special envoy, empowered by President Nicolae Ceausescu, set forth a series of considerations and stands of Romania with regard to the further development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and the Egyptian peoples. Expressed was the common wish to expand and diversify the multiple relations between the two friendly peoples and countries.

At the same time, opinions were exchanged on issues of the contemporary international life, particularly on the developments in the Middle East and underlined was the necessity of enhanced efforts to achieving a global, just and durable peace in this area.

President Anwar as-Sadat was highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's consistent efforts towards the peaceful settlement of the Middle East issues. Within this framework, underlined was the importance and the joint wish to continue the contacts and consultations between the two heads of state with regard to both bilateral and international problems of mutual interest.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION VISIT TO TUNISIAN PARTY CONGRESS

RCP Message

AU111058 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[RCP message to the 10th Congress of the Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

On behalf of the RCP, its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and all the Romanian people, we extend warm and friendly greetings to the leadership of the Destourian Socialist Party [PSD], to participants in your party's 10th congress and to all the friendly Tunisian people, together with our wishes for full success in the proceedings of this national PSD forum.

In our country we follow with great interest the PSD activity and the steady efforts of the Tunisian people, who have embarked upon the road of consolidating the country's political and economic independence and building a new and prosperous society.

We take this opportunity to recall with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples, based on equality and mutual trust and respect, to whose expansion and development a decisive contribution was made by fruitful meetings and talks between the heads of the two parties and states, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Habib Bourguiba.

We are convinced that these relations will continue to develop in the future, too, in the interest of deepening and diversifying comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Tunisia and to the benefit of the cause of peace, progress, understanding and cooperation between peoples.

Dear friends,

The Romanian people, who have recently celebrated the 35th anniversary of their anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, are currently engaged with all their creative forces in implementing the program for the country's socioeconomic development adopted at our previous party congress and are meeting the objectives of the 12th RCP Congress--an outstanding point in the life of our party and people -- with new achievements in all fields of activity.

In the 35 years since the revolution for social and national liberation, our society has undergone huge revolutionary, political and socioeconomic changes which have radically changed the face of the country and the living standards of all our peoples. In this period Romania has gone through several historical stages: From the democratic revolution and socialist revolution to building the foundations of socialism and consolidating the new social system in our country and now to implementing the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism. The dimensions of these great changes are reflected in the fact that today Romania's industrial production is 42 times bigger than in the prewar period and the agricultural production has increased almost three and a half times in the same period. In a short historical period Romania has turned from a markedly agrarian country with a poorly developed industry and backward agriculture into an industrial-agricultural state with a modern industry in the full swing of development, with a socialist agriculture in a continuous process of modernization and with an ever higher level of material and intellectual civilization.

Through the documents it will adopt, the forthcoming congress of our party will mark Socialist Romania's advance to a new development stage, characterized by a powerful assertion of the contemporary scientific-technological revolution in all fields, by a faster transition to a new quality in the socioeconomic activity, by the continuous improvement of social leadership and organization, by a continuous increase in the people's level of material and intellectual well-being and by the strengthening of the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland.

In full accordance with its domestic policy, Socialist Romania is asserting itself as an active factor in international life and promotes broad relations of fruitful cooperation with all socialist states, with developing and nonalined states and with all countries, regardless of their social system. These relations are firmly based on principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and observance of each people's rights to independently decide its own destiny.

The RCP and Socialist Romania act most resolutely to completely abolish the use of force and the threat of force from international relations and to extinguish and eliminate the hotbeds of tension and conflict, by consistently militating to solve all disputes between states through peaceful means alone and through direct discussions between interested parties, since this is the only rational way for a just and lasting solution of international problems.

In this spirit Romania advocates a political solution of the Middle East conflict and an overall just and lasting peace which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to attaining the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the right to build their own independent state, and to insuring the independence and sovereignty of all states in that area.

We firmly advocate the elimination of the last remnants of colonial domination, racism and apartheid from the African continent and in other parts of the world. We actively support the struggle of the Namibia and Zimbabwe peoples for independence and the struggle of the majority people of South Africa against the racist policy. We will continue to grant them all our assistance, in the belief that the peoples in this part of Africa will soon win their full independence and will become masters of their destiny.

In the spirit of high responsibility for our own people and for the fate of peace and security on our planet, our party and state speak out most resolutely for attaining disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for proceeding to adopt concrete and practical disarmament measures.

We believe that one of the most serious problems of our age is the continuation of the state of underdevelopment of a large part of mankind. We believe that firm and consistent action should be taken to eliminate the large socioeconomic gaps between states and to establish a new international economic order based on principles of equality and equity in interstate relations, something which can insure the faster development of all peoples, particularly those lagging behind, world economic stability and the socioeconomic progress of all mankind.

In this respect we believe that in order to solve the major problems facing the international community it is necessary to insure an equal and more active participation in the international life of small and medium-sized countries, developing countries and nonalined states, since they should have a greater say in all issues facing mankind. A particular role in this respect also devolves on expanding and strengthening cooperation and solidarity between all progressive and anti-imperialist forces which can determine the acceleration of the process for the democratic change of contemporary society.

In this spirit our party is determined to actively militate in the future, too, to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with communist and workers parties and with revolutionary, progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces everywhere on the basis of principles of full equality and each party's right to independently draft its own revolutionary policy, strategy and tactics, in line with concrete conditions in which it carries out its activity thus contributing to the cause of freedom, independence, democracy, social progress, peace and understanding among nations.

With these thoughts, we wish you, esteemed friends, full success in implementing the important decisions your congress will adopt, for the well-being, happiness and prosperity of the friendly Tunisian people.

[Signed] The RCP Central Committee.

Cazacu Meeting With Bourguiba

AU061950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 6 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/9/1979--On September 6 President Habib Bourguiba received Virgil Cazacu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P. Virgil Cazacu is the representative of the Romanian Communist Party at the Tenth Congress of the Parti Socialiste Destourien.

On the occasion, messages of salute were exchanged between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Habib Bourguiba.

Meeting With Premier

AU091922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 9 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Tunis, (AGERPRES) 9/9/1979--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., representative of the Romanian Communist Party to the proceedings of the Tenth Congress of the Party Socialist Destourien (P.S.D), was received by Hedi Nouira, secretary-general of the P.S.D., prime minister of the Republic of Tunisia.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Parti Socialiste Destourien, between Romania and Tunisia. It was underlined that possibilities existed for the further expansion of the Romanian-Tunisian collaboration and expressed was the joint wish to make most efficient use of those possibilities.

At the same time, opinions were exchanged with regard to some current problems of the international life.

Meeting With Mohamed Sayah

AU101102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 10 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Tunis (AGERPRES) 10/9/1979--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, representative of the RCP to the Tenth Congress of the Parti Socialist Destourien, met on September 9 Mohamed Sayah, member of the Political Bureau of the Parti Socialist Destourien, director of the party, minister delegate to the prime minister of Tunisia.

They exchanged information on the activity and concerns of the two parties and their mutual relationships, highlighting the importance of developing these relationships for the amplification and deepening of the Romanian-Tunisian collaboration. Mohamed Sayah assessed highly the Romanian policy and expressed his admiration of the activity deployed by President Nicolae Ceausescu internationally, in the interest of the constructive settlement of the complex issues facing mankind.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS RAUTU

AU101928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 10 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/9/1979--A delegation of the Belgian Socialist Party, led by Jos van Eynde, former co-president of that party, president of honour of the Socialist International, minister of state, arrived in Bucharest for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The delegation is made up of Andre Leonard, national secretary; Louis van Velthoven, member of the National Bureau, deputy; Lucien Radoux, member of the European Parliament.

On Monday, September 10, the delegation of the Belgian Socialist Party were received by Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion, opinions and information were exchanged with regard to the activity of the two parties.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES KIM IL-SONG ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU111045 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Message of congratulations from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, on DPRK national day--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee, president of the DPRK.

On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the DPRK, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in conveying to you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, to the KWP Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the friendly Korean people most sincere congratulations and warm, comradely greetings.

The establishment of the DPRK over three decades ago marked a remarkable, historic moment in the life of the Korean people who, led by their revolutionary vanguard, the KWP, headed by you, eminent leader of the Korean people, won their national freedom and independence and resolutely engaged in building a socialist state with a strong industry, a modern agriculture, and a developing science and culture.

All the Romanian people sincerely rejoice in and wholeheartedly congratulate the friendly Korean people for their great successes in the development and flourishing of the DPRK, and reaffirm their empathy and solidarity with the Korean nation's just cause of peaceful and independent unification of their country, without any foreign interference.

Noting with satisfaction that the relations of lasting friendship, cooperation and militant solidarity between Romania and the DPRK are continuously expanding and deepening, I want to express my determination to make every effort, together with you, to greatly encourage the development of cooperation between our parties and countries, and to implement the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the joint declaration and the decisions adopted at our meetings in Bucharest and Pyongyang, in the interests of the Romanian and Korean peoples, and of the general cause of international socialism, peace and cooperation.

On the occasion of this great national anniversary, I want to convey to you, and through you to the friendly Korean people best wishes for new and important successes in building socialism and in fulfilling the national aspiration for peaceful and independent unification of the fatherland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET CONGRATULATE BULGARIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU111047 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Telegram of congratulations from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of Romania, to First Secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov, on Bulgarian national day--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

To Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia.

Dear comrades,

On the 35th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria, we extend most cordial congratulations and warm comradely greetings to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and all the neighboring, friendly Bulgarian people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves personally.

In the years which have elapsed since this event of crucial significance in the history and destiny of your people, the Bulgarian working people, under BCP leadership, have attained outstanding successes in developing the economy, science and culture and in continuously raising the living standard, thus turning Bulgaria into an advanced socialist country in the full swing of development.

The Romanian people, who are fully en[illegible]ged in a vast work of implementing the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism, are deeply rejoicing in the great achievements of the Bulgarian people and in the successes attained in implementing the decisions of the BCP 11th Congress and national conference on raising socialist Bulgaria onto higher peaks of civilization and progress. On this occasion, we wish to express once more our full satisfaction at the ever ascending evolution of traditional Romanian-Bulgarian friendly relations. Our frequent visits and meetings as well as our fruitful talks and understandings have always opened up new prospects to comprehensive cooperation in all fields between our parties, countries and peoples.

We are firmly convinced that relations between the RCP and BCP and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will increasingly expand and deepen on the basis of the November 1970 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the September 1977 joint declaration and the understandings reach at our latest meetings, to the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and in the interest of the unity of socialist countries and the general cause of socialism, peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

On this great anniversary, we extend to you dear comrades and to all Bulgarian communists and people best wishes for new successes in the great work of building the developed socialist society, for the progress and flourishing of neighboring and friendly socialist Bulgaria.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS SENT FROM CEAUSESCU TO BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

AU111123 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov,

On your 68th birthday I extend warm congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness and for ever greater successes in your highly responsible activity devoted to the wellbeing of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the prosperity and well-being of the neighboring and friendly Bulgarian people on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, all the Romanian people and myself personally.

On this occasion I again express the firm conviction that the relations of close friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries will ceaselessly develop, to the mutual benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW CONGOLESE AMBASSADOR

AU111443 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received (Lauren Maan), who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to our country.

On presenting his credentials, the Congolese ambassador extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmest wishes for personal happiness and for the Romanian people's well-being on behalf of Comrade Denis Sasou-N'Guesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party [CLP], president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In the speech made on this occasion, the ambassador pointed to the dynamic and renewing character of processes of continuous deepening and improving of workers democracy in Romania, a policy initiated and developed by President Nicolae Ceausescu with particular results in all spheres of the political, socioeconomic and cultural life. The new ambassador said that the Romanian foreign policy, based on the assertion of the country's personality, and the Romanian support to the struggle of peoples for independence and socioeconomic progress are a powerful example--for the CLP and its President--of safeguarding peace and security in the world.

After talking about the CLP's efforts devoted to the country's economic and sociocultural development, the Congolese ambassador stressed that the People's Republic of the Congo is convinced that it cannot advance along the road of national independence unless it gets inspiration from such successful experie nces as that of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On receiving the credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the ambassador for the wishes conveyed and in turn extended to Comrade Denis Sassou-N'Guesso best wishes for health and success in his entire activity devoted to the progress and prosperity of the friendly Congolese people. In his reply, the Romanian head of state reviewed the important successes attained by our people under RCP leadership in the 35 years since the start of the revolution for national and social liberation, and spoke about guidelines for the country's development in the next 5-year plan. President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction with the upward course of relations between our parties, peoples and countries both at a bilateral level and in the international life.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that our country pays particular attention to strengthening relations with other developing countries, with nonalined countries and with all young states that have embarked upon the road of independent socioeconomic development, among which an important place is occupied by African states. The speaker stressed that our country places its relations with this large group of countries in the context of the overall struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of redividing the world into spheres of influence and domination and for insuring the right of all states to be masters of their national riches and destiny and to assert themselves at the domestic and international levels in a free and sovereign way.

In conclusion the Romanian president expressed the desire that relations of close friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries should develop on manifold planes and that the cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Congo should be intensified at the international level in the service of peace and progress for all nations.

After the presentation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with the Congolese ambassador.

BRIEFS

CHILEAN SOCIALIST LEADER DEPARTS--Comrade Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party, who visited our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee, left Bucharest on Friday 31 August. The guest was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Comrades Iosif Uglar, member ofthe Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Vasiliu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; and party aktivists. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON NONALINED CONFERENCE

Cuba's 'Undemocratic Methods'

AU112225 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 79 pp 1-2 AU

[Djuka Julius report from Havana]

[Excerpts] Havana, 6 September--It is certain that none of the past meetings of the heads of states and governments of nonalined countries has resembled by its course and tone the present Havana meeting which, according to the impressions of numerous delegations, has been characterized by a lively and controversial debate and a confrontation and balancing of views between the mainstream of the movement and a small number of countries which are inclined toward different, one-sided interpretation of nonalinement. That is, they are inclined toward disregarding the true nonbloc character of the nonalined policy and movement. It must be stated that a struggle which is in a certain way historically significant and strategically important on a long-term basis, is being waged for the defense and confirmation of the original principles and the independent and nonbloc orientation of nonalinement because the further development, strengthening, influence, unity and action capability of the movement depend on this.

Yesterday the determination of the mainstream of the movement to reassert the independent and nonbloc orientation of nonalinement as well as the efforts of a small number of delegations to influence a reorientation of the movement--that is, its objective moment closer to one bloc--found their expression in the general debate in which the heads of state and government of nonalined countries are stating their appraisals of the international situation and their views on the tasks of nonalined countries. Since there is no list of speakers prepared in accordance with the sequence of registration of speakers, or, at least, since no such list has been prepared or published so far, something which has caused the astonishment of many delegations and resulted in criticism being addressed to the bureau of the summit meeting, at yesterday's morning session Chairman Fidel Castro gave the floor, virtually one after another, to the advocates of the views and positions which are identical or similar to the Cuban concept of and views on nonalinement. Thus the delegates from Vietnam, Madagascar, Afghanistan, Laos, Benin, Ethiopia and Mozambique spoke one after another. Chairman Castro greeted a majority of these speakers by rising in his seat and he embraced Vietnam's Premier Pham Van Dong.

Brilliant Speech

And yet the central event of the general debate on Wednesday was undoubtedly the brilliant speech by the Tanzanian president--one of the most influential African leaders--Julius Nyerere, who passionately and in a well argued manner defended the principles and the nonbloc orientation of nonalinement and resolutely rejected each and all attempts of reorientation of the movement.

Heads of State in a Hurry

However, time is gradually running out for the general debate because there are still over 80 speakers left and there is less and less time. For instance, after the representative of Madagascar spoke for more than 2 hours, outlining his one-sided vision of nonalinement, and the president of Benin, speaking along the same line, made only a slightly shorter speech, the summit's chairman, Fidel Castro, called attention to the fact that there was less and less time left for general debate. [paragraph continues]

Thus last night the plenary session continued until 2 o'clock and it was precisely in these small hours of the morning and in a half-empty hall that the floor was given to the heads of states and governments from the mainstream of the movement. Since no one knows in advance when his turn will come, it has been necessary to fetch some heads of states and governments--for instance, the king of Bhutan last night--from their residences, virtually dragging them out of bed.

About Kampuchea's Participation

Great excitement and an unpleasant impression were caused by the ministerial discussion on Kampuchea's participation after, as is known, the host country prevented the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea from assuming their rightful place in the congress hall.

Because it is true, it must be stated that all these manifestations of undemocratic methods, which are contrary to the spirit and practice in the movement and its summit meetings, have caused astonishment and certainly do not contribute to the search for consensus, a search which already is not easy or simple.

Therefore, the struggle waged precisely at this Havana summit by the mainstream of the movement to preserve, strengthen and confirm the original, independent and non-bloc orientation of the movement as well as the democratic style and method of discussions and decision-making in it, is all the more significant and has all the greater long-term importance.

BORBA Praise for Summit

AU110930 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Vlado Teslic article: "Chronicle: Identification"]

[Text] Since Monday, when the sixth summit of nonalined countries was opened in Havana, we have followed day by day, hour by hour, by day and by night, the greatest, most important, most excitable and most democratic political battle of our time. It has been a battle for the continuation of the building of a new world, new relations, for peace, security, freedom, independence and progress. This was inevitably a struggle for an authentic and original nonalinement and for the identification of an independent and nonbloc road.

We have been witnessing a persistent, principled, far-reaching and successful struggle for the further affirmation of the original principles of the nonalined policy, as a lasting interest and a basic strategic goal at this moment. Some dissonant approaches--which had been expected--have merely increased the resolve and agreement on the reaffirmation of the movement as an independent nonbloc force. Although held under more complicated international conditions and in the presence of a much larger number of countries, the sixth summit has confirmed and strengthened the course of Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo. The continuity has been preserved, and the nonalined policy has been further strengthened in the struggle for peace and the building of new relations, as a force which expresses the interests of all of mankind.

At the moment when the work of the sixth summit is approaching its conclusion, we feel tremendous satisfaction because our basic expectations and optimism have been fulfilled. Despite the difficulties which faced it for a time, the nonalined movement demonstrated its vitality and independence as well as unity and capability for action in fulfilling its historic aims.

We are particularly filled with pride that Tito and Yugoslavia have made their great contribution to this reaffirmation of nonalinement as an independent and most progressive factor of international life. Tito's presence in Havana alone and his determination to undertake a long and strenuous journey have been assessed not only as loyalty to the movement and an exceptional sign of solidarity, bravery, responsibility and sacrifice for the common cause, but also as an encouragement to a general involvement on the positions explained by one of the founders of the movement--its theoretician and practicioner.

As was said among other things at the rostrum of the sixth summit, Tito, as a founder of our movement, is a living repository of history, strivings, aims and principles of the true spirit of our common policy. His vision and persistence have opened the road along which the movement has grown to over 100 members and the biggest and most progressive political force of our time.

Tito's strength and influence are of course not based only on what he has done for the nonalined policy and movement. On the basis of an analysis of the international situation and burning issues of the mankind, Tito expanded the limits of the further activities of the nonalined at the sixth summit. He mobilized the expanded ranks and presented a prospect to the movement in the present, more complicated conditions. His insistence on nonalinement as a leading positive, constructive and progressive force of overall international life, on original principles and nonbloc independence, has presented a precious and firm basis for a successful development of the sixth summit and for a reaffirmation of the lasting strivings and vision determined as early as in the Belgrade declaration.

It has been shown that these positions have been shared by a great majority of the nonalined countries, demonstrating in this way not their "moderation" (as one bloc calls it) or "conservatism" (as the other bloc calls it) but their universality in the comprehension and advocacy of the interests of all of mankind and their absolute progressiveness and radicalism in a positive sense.

Never in any international forum has such a number of countries advocated in such a strong and constructive way the most progressive strivings of mankind. Never has such democracy, such determination to preserve and develop democratic principles and criteria been demonstrated at the same time. It is not just an exceptional demonstration of the "vocal majority" (while the attitudes of a silent majority dominate elsewhere) but a political expression of self-confidence, solidarity, independence and responsibility of the countries that do not bow to taboos and dogmas of bloc conservatism and the bipolarity of the international system. Such an identification makes the vision of a better tomorrow brighter, too.

Komatina on New Developments

AU022049 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] As we have announced, this feature is reserved this evening for an interview with Ambassador Miljan Komatina, member of the Yugoslav delegation to the sixth nonalined summit and Yugoslavia's permanent representative at the United Nations. The interviewer is Bojan Dimitrijevic:

[Question] Comrade Komatina, as our permanent representative at the United Nations and as our permanent representative to the Coordinating Bureau in New York, you have had the opportunity to participate very actively in the course of all the preparations for the conference of the heads of state or government which begins tomorrow [as heard] here in Havana.

Therefore, we would like to ask you to give our listeners a balance sheet on the work accomplished at this point in time following the meeting in New York, the preparatory meeting in Havana and the talks among all the ministers in Havana.

[Answer] As you have seen, what has already been achieved so far is that the Coordinating Bureau--naturally, the discussion on this problem continues--but it has already been achieved that the bureau has been expanded from 25 to 35 members. This measure represents an expression, first, of the interest of countries in participating in the work of the Coordinating Bureau as an organ that insures a kind of continuity between two conferences, and, second, it is also an expression of the democratization of the movement (?resulting) in the expansion of the membership in the Coordinating Bureau, etc. I believe that this is a good thing, that the Coordinating Bureau will be more representative and that it will be able to adopt recommendations and to play its role of coordinator of the activity of the nonalined countries in the application of the conclusions and decisions in a better and more realistic manner.

[Question] I think that what is also very interesting here is the question of the role, place and significance of the guests at the conference. This, too, was discussed recently here in Havana?

[Answer] Yes, but before I turn to this question I would like to say one more thing, and that is that certain differences existed and still exist concerning the role of the Coordinating Bureau. According to one school of thought, the Coordinating Bureau should be the organ of the movement that represents the movement in the period between conferences. According to the other school of thought, this is a democratic organ for the coordination of activity, and, this being the case, it cannot adopt any decisions on behalf of the movement. In this sense, the problem of guests, the problem of observers and the problem of new members in general has assumed a very important role. You see, I believe that the most important event of this conference is the fact that a large number of states have already been admitted as members, observers, or new guests.

[Question] [sentence indistinct]

[Answer] [words indistinct] You see, the structure of all this shows an irreversible tendency. First, the nature of the new members: They are either countries that have recently been liberated from the colonial yoke or countries that have liberated themselves from bloc constraints and restrictions, such as Iran and Pakistan.

[Question] This is a new phenomenon?

[Answer] This is a new phenomenon. Or they are countries in which internal democratic transformations have taken place.

[Question] Nicaragua, for instance.

[Answer] Yes, but Iran also partly belongs in that category. The problem of Bolivia is in this category, too, and so on.

Another question is that of observers and guests. A growing number of countries want to participate in one way or another in the activities of the nonalined countries. Of course, being a guest is not a kind of special status. The fact that we have now a large number of guests does not mean that guests have fully accepted nonalinement. But it is an expression of the growing role of the nonalined countries and of nonalinement in general--an expression of a certain acknowledgement of this role even by countries that are in blocs.

[Question] It is very interesting to note that of the 12 guests, 8 are from Europe.

[Answer] This is proof of the universal relevance of nonalinement, proof of the fact that the movement is overcoming geographical and other restrictions and proof of the fact that the movement has become, in essence, the permanent alternative to blocs. In this respect, the increase in the number of guests from Europe is very characteristic. In my view, it even exceeds the fact that, for instance, the status of a guest is not entirely determined. This is a reflection of the status of the countries on the European Continent--the continent most divided with regard to blocs.

[Question] And where the core of the core of the bloc division is?

[Answer] And where the core of the bloc division is, and where the core of the cold war is, and where the core of colonialism is, and where there is the core of the differences in the level of development, and so on. These countries are increasingly realizing that it is the nonalined countries that offer a real platform for the resolution of global problems and for the overcoming of global contradictions. The view prevailed that we have nothing to hide from the guests and that they should participate in all sessions.

[Question] This also includes the closed sessions?

[Answer] In principle, all sessions are open sessions unless otherwise decided. Thus, the guests attended yesterday's discussion on Kampuchea, which was very animated and at times very, very, antagonistic. So, I believe that the greatest event of this conference is the acceptance of a large number of guests and the increase in the number of observers and new members.

[Question] Since you have mentioned Kampuchea, I think that our listeners throughout the country would be particularly interested in knowing what in fact this is all about and would like to hear an accurate analysis not only of the situation but of the only position that is possible in the circumstances in which we find ourselves.

[Answer] You see, in its essence the problem of Kampuchea is a reflection of the crisis in Southeast Asia, whose causes, consequences and implications are (generally) known. What this is about is the fact that the Democratic Government of Kampuchea--the legal government of Kampuchea--has been overthrown as a result of outside intervention. Of course, the discussion on this point has not yet begun, although it carries all the hues and characteristics of a political problem. The problem of Kampuchea arose here first of all when it was made impossible for Democratic Kampuchea to take part in the session of the Coordination Bureau despite the fact that it had been participating ever since the Colombo summit--it was at the Belgrade Ministerial Conference, the Coordination Bureau meeting in Maputo, the Colombo ministerial session of the Coordination Bureau, and [words indistinct]. In the meantime we have come here and Democratic Kampuchea did not get the facilities due it until a new decision had been made. These problems have been brought up by the ASEAN countries, who noted that under these conditions it has been impossible for Kampuchea to take part in the conference. Of course, this has given rise to a wide-ranging discussion that has political, technical and procedural aspects. This discussion continues and has not ended yet. The process against removing Democratic Kampuchea and against her absence is gaining ground. Other views are based on a misinterpretation of what was said at Maputo and Colombo. What happened in Colombo is that the question of the representation of Democratic Kampuchea was raised by Vietnam, a lengthy discussion was conducted and the decision was taken that there was no consensus on this question.

[Question] That there is no consensus about changing?

[Answer] Some people interpret that to mean that there is no consensus about who represents Kampuchea. Of course, we have not yet started the discussion on who is to represent Kampuchea.

We are now discussing how we should interpret the existing situation. We hold the view that in the absence of a consensus about the need to change the existing situation, the status quo must remain, which means that Democratic Kampuchea represents Kampuchea within the framework of the nonalined countries. The problem is not easy. The problem is not easy at all. There are deep-seated differences on the nature of the regime, about the nature of intervention, about the nature of the nonalined movement, about the nature of consensus in the nonalined movement. However, what is at stake here is a principle, and the principle is as follows: that foreign intervention cannot take away the source of legitimacy, irrespective of the nature of the regime involved. We never discussed the nature of the regime of this or that country. We are discussing--at least the Yugoslav delegation and many other delegations are--the fact that foreign intervention and the overthrow of a government cannot be a source of legitimacy. In choosing between a government that, let us say, could be better and has been overthrown by force and a government that is not good and has been imposed by force, many countries choose the government which has been overthrown by force. The discussion about Kampuchea continued. This will be one of the questions that will make the conference difficult.

[Question] The fourth group of questions--or the fourth theme if you prefer--has to do with the importance of consultations and meetings held here parallel to the meetings in the conference hall.

[Answer] Yes. Naturally, the consultations among heads of the delegations, ministers, officials and so forth play a great role, particularly the consultations among heads of states. The understandings, the agreements reached in those consultations are then (?transferred) into the document. They are then (?transferred) to what we call the outcome and the final result of the conference. No agreement could ever be reached without those consultations, and that is also the case now. This is [word indistinct] which happens and which in the center of such international meetings, and this is the greatest international meeting of heads of states in history. I do not mean only the present meeting, but in general the nonalined meetings are the largest meetings of heads of states.

What I want to say is that a part, an important part of the conference, is expressed precisely in these consultations. I believe that Comrade Tito's presence is a special chapter in this connection. Perhaps you might have heard, perhaps you have not heard, at the plenary session yesterday a foreign minister warned the conference that President Tito was in this city, among us, that he listens to us and that we must, we must be responsible for what we say and that we must know what we do, or rather how we direct the conference.

[Question] That demonstrates a great confidence toward President Tito and shows the importance of his role.

[Answer] That demonstrates not only the great confidence in President Tito as one of the founders of the movement, as one of the most prominent and one of the oldest statesmen, but it also demonstrates essentially the great respect for his act of coming to Havana a few days before the conference so as to contribute to the conference. Naturally, that by itself represents a source of encouragement, a source of impetus for the Yugoslav delegation, for our entire delegation. But it represents an obligation that, in accordance with the principles of nonalinement and in cooperation with all delegations and for our own contribution, we do everything possible so that the conference will strengthen the movement in a situation when there was never a more dire need for a strengthening of the movement.

[Question] Thank you, Comrade Komatina.

SOVIET-AMERICAN DIFFERENCES OVER TROOPS IN CUBA REVIEWED

TANJUG on PRAVDA Editorial Article

LD111712 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

["PRAVDA on U.S. Claims"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 11 (TANJUG)--The U.S. claim that Soviet military units recently arrived in Cuba are described by the Moscow PRAVDA as unfounded. All claims on the arrival of organized Soviet combat units in Cuba are completely unfounded, the Soviet PRAVDA writes in a front-page editorial.

PRAVDA recalls that for 17 years there has been a military training centre in Cuba, in which, according to the daily, Soviet military staff have been helping Cubans learn how to use the Soviet military technology which, as is known, is a part of the Cuban armament. The daily writes that all these years neither the number nor the function of the Soviet military staff working at the centre has changed.

Washington Talks

LD112016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 11 (TANJUG)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin have resumed the discussion, begun yesterday, of the problem of Soviet troops stationed on Cuba. The outcome of these talks is not in sight yet, while the situation caused by the unexpected announcement on the presence of Soviet troops on the U.S. threshold is not calming in the least.

This situation could, doubtless, aggravate the U.S.-Soviet relations and affect the SALT II discussion in the U.S. Senate.

The announcement of the information helped the SALT II opposers to raise voice against the agreement and increase demands as the price for the ratification, while the SALT II supporters urged (?linking) the SALT II ratification to the prior departure of the Soviet troops from Cuba.

In view of the fact that the increasing number of senators is stating that they will reject the ratification unless the Soviet troops withdraw from Cuba, this fact is very much present in the Vance-Dobrynin talks.

Differing from previous commentaries, today's U.S. commentaries claim that the U.S. Government made a mistake in letting the whole thing become public at all, and with so much noise. Although various pressures on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops are being noted here as possible it is considered that Washington does not have sufficiently strong "trump cards" for the realization of this demand.

TANJUG REPORTS ON ATTEMPTS AT ECONOMIC REFORM IN PRC

LD111112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0931 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (special by TANJUG correspondent Aleksandar Novacic)--Economic reform in China is expanding. The key question is the position of the enterprise within the social system.

Several hundred collectives have been given "experimental status" and the first ideas on the economic independence of enterprises will be tested in practice.

Special study groups have been formed. "In a few months, a year or perhaps two" they are to recommend the corresponding measures to the government. Caution is still present, as economic reform, which many believe is a necessity, can cause great disturbances in the Chinese economy.

The "experimental" collectives are entitled to a five percent profit for their own disposal after they have carried out the state economic plan. If the plan is exceeded, the rate of profit left to the collective is increased to 20 or 25 percent. These resources are earmarked for three funds--the Economic Development Fund, the Social Standard Fund and the Workers' Remuneration Fund.

In this way, it is claimed, the interest of workers as individuals and the interest of enterprises become integrated.

The initial figures show that in the first six months of this year 84 experimental enterprises in the biggest Chinese province, Sichuan, doubled their profit rate in comparison with the enterprises in which this innovation has not been introduced.

Rumors are already being heard that the rights of enterprises to have their earnings at their disposal should be instituted. There are opinions that the state (its central and local bodies) "take" too much from the enterprises.

This reform is accompanied with ideological dilemmas not easy to solve. In explaining the new position of the enterprises in the system, the press points out that the socialist state should not organize the national economy as a big enterprise. It is necessary to respect individual interest and the independence of an enterprise does not amount to the violation of the socialist principle.

RENMIN RIBAO makes it clearer when claiming that ideological rigidity amounts to a brake on changes. Changes and the reform also imply a redistribution of power and interests, this newspaper writes.

Some enterprises made another step forward. The press reports on initial attempts to split up the financial balancing of accounts at the enterprise level only. They are introducing the balancing of profits, earnings, pays and the like at the department level.

These differing examples in China's practice show that the economic reform is not a figment of imagination in a center with the aim of being carried out in practice. A considerable share of freedom goes to the provinces and enterprises to search for answers by themselves and to check them. The setting free of the enterprise's economic interest is the initial link in the chain just being forged.

RESULTS OF TRADE WITH ARAB COUNTRIES REVIEWED

AU112115 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 79 p 4 AU

[Z. Todorovic article: "Economic Cooperation With the Near and Middle Eastern Countries: Satisfactory Results"--all figures as published]

[Summary] Last year Yugoslav trade with the 22 Arab countries totaled $1,272 million in both directions. Yugoslav exports amounted to almost $580 million and were 4.5 percent higher than in the previous year. The imports from the Arab countries amounted to $115.5 million and were 13 percent below those in 1977.

"Our trade surplus amounted to more than $464 million. It increased by 10 percent. However, the imports of oil from the Arab countries, chiefly from Iraq, totaling over $576 million, considerably reduced this difference between exports and imports. Nevertheless, thanks predominantly to our exports of capital investment services, the trade surplus is enviable: Last year it exceeded $100 million. This is undoubtedly an encouraging sign and a reliable foundation for realistic optimism as regards the promotion of economic cooperation."

The trend continued in the first half of 1979. Exports increased 42.4 percent as compared with the first half of 1978. Imports increased 20 percent, and the structure of trade remained almost unchanged. Yugoslavia exports timber, semifinished products of iron, steel and nonferrous metallurgy, as well as electrical equipment, ready-made clothes, motor vehicles, machines and so forth.

Iraq, Egypt and Libya take 75 percent of all Yugoslav exports to the Arab countries. Sudan is in fourth place after accepting delivery of six ships valued $80 million. Algeria is catching up. The Arab countries account for 70 percent of all Yugoslav exports to developing countries. The capital construction projects by Yugoslav enterprises in the Arab countries account for 80 percent of all such Yugoslav projects in the developing countries. They include the construction of the Benghazi port, worth about $300 million; and the construction of a $300 million road in Iraq.

TITO DEPARTS FOR BILJE WITH PRESIDENCY OFFICIALS

11 September Departure

LD112148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Osijek--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, left Belgrade for Bilje at noon today. He will stay there for a while. President Tito was accomanied by Petar Stambolic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Stevan Doronjski, members of the SFRY presidency; Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

President Tito was welcomed and cordially greeted at the Baranja hunting area of Tikves on the Jelen hunting and forestry estate by Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly; Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Croatian LC Central Committee; and Marijan Ovetkovic, president of the Republican Conference of the Croatian SAWP.

Also in the welcoming party were Gojko Ubiparip, member of the Federal Executive Council; Drago Kovacevic, president of the LC Conference of the Community of Osijek Municipalities; Franjo Plazibat, president of the Assembly of the Community of Osijek Municipalities; representatives of sociopolitical organizations of the Beli Manastir municipalities; and others.

The inhabitants of Slavonia and Baranja joined in the unanimous expression of gratitude of the working people and citizens of our country for President Tito for all that he has done and is doing for peace in the world, and for the development of the nonalined policy, for which the representatives of over 100 countries recognized him at the sixth conference in Havana.

Bilje Arrival

LD112150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 11 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Osijek, September 11, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito arrived today in Bilje, Yugoslav constitutent Republic of Croatia, where he will stay some time. President Tito arrived accompanied by Presidency of Yugoslavia members Petar Stambolic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Stevan Doronjski and League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency presiding member Branko Mikulic and LCY Presidency member Milos Minic.

OIL INDUSTRY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON REFINERY PRODUCTION

LD062240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Ivan Sindija, secretary of the General Association of the Yugoslav Oil Industry, stated at a press conference in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber in Belgrade today that this year Yugoslavia will produce about 4 million tons of crude oil and refineries will refine a little less than 16 million tons from domestic and foreign sources. Planned imports will be reduced by 400,000 tons. About 700,000 tons will be imported during the remaining part of the year and this will, on the whole, cover the domestic market's demand for liquid fuels.

Sindija noted that the Federal Executive Council's economy measures have had a beneficial effect and that despite a 10-percent increase in the number of motor vehicles, there will be a 50,000-ton surplus of gasoline by the end of the year. However, there is a shortage of motor oil because the price of imported raw materials has risen by 50-60 percent and, because of this, the foreign exchange funds earmarked for the purpose of purchasing motor oil were exhausted in the first 7 months of the year.

NOVI SAD POWER PLANT WILL RUN ON MAZUT OR NATURAL GAS

LD052055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Novi Sad--Vilmos Molnar, president of the Vojvodina Assembly; Bosko Krunic, secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina; and Jovan Dejanovic, president of the Novi Sad Municipal Assembly, today toured the construction site of the Novi Sad thermal power and heating plant, the largest thermal energy project of this kind in Yugoslavia. Its director, Djura Marinkov, said that the plant would produce three kinds of energy: electricity, steam for heating houses, and superheated steam for the Novi Sad oil refinery. The plant is designed to use as fuel either only Mazut or, in justified cases, natural gas or combined mazut and gas.

The first stage of the construction of the project is expected to be completed by 1980, and the second by 1982. It will produce over 250 mw of electricity as early as 1983. Vilmos Molnar pointed out the significance of the plant as well as of two more thermal power and heating plants being built in Zrenjanin and Pancevo for securing power from Vojvodina's own sources. He said that in 1985, Vojvodina would need over 9 billion kwh and the energy projects in Novi Sad, Zrenjanin and Pancevo are to supply about 2.5 billion kwh.

Molnar said that the main task was how to insure the growing needs for electric power in the first 3 or 4 years of the next decade. He said that the demands to improve the economic position of coal mines were justified, but that another alternative for Vojvodina was the construction of a nuclear power plant.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RESOLUTION

AU101926 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Sep 79 AU

[Dusan Mitic report]

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia at its session today discussed the tasks of the League of Communists in preparing the resolution on the socioeconomic development of Serbia in the coming year and current economic trends. This afternoon the Presidium will hear a report on the Serbian SAWP program of activities on organizing, advancing and realizing collective work and responsibility and the introduction of the 1-year term for the president. The session was chaired by Tihomir Vlaskalic and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, submitted the introductory speech on the tasks of communists in preparing the resolution. Dusan Mitic reports on the morning session of the Presidium.

It appears that we shall enter the next year with a decelerating economic growth, Ivan Stambolic said at the beginning of his speech. He recalled that all the additional measures taken this year have shown that the resolution this year was based on excessive optimism. Now we should be more realistic, not only in an appraisal of the situation and the possibilities but also in assessing the weight of each individual measure.

By the end of this year and next year we must do everything in our power so that the years of high rates of growth of industrial production based on inflation, exaggerated domestic spending and excessive imports will slowly be left behind. We are facing a great contradiction. The maintenance of a certain material structure of production constitutes a hindrance to those organizations and branches of economy which occupy the highest place in the structure of income earning or accumulation. The analyses available show that the rate of accumulation is higher among small organizations and lower among big ones.

Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council, especially pointed out that revised agreements on the manner of using foreign exchange are necessary. Constant care to more rigorously save foreign exchange is necessary. Regarding the stimulation of exports, Stambolic stressed that it would be useful to establish more favorable treatment for those organizations which contribute to our balance of payments position with their exports.

Small economy is a field which is not directly linked with foreign trade relations. Ivan Stambolic therefore proposed that an accord on the foundations of taxation and contribution policy should insure a radical change in the treatment of small economy and of work with privately owned means.

Under the present and future conditions of business operations housing is a field in which many questions can be solved, such as employment and the dynamics of economic growth. A reform of housing is necessary, however. Next year should bring the beginning of the introduction of economically justified housing rents and a corresponding reduction of the housing contribution. It is also necessary that the introduction of certain aspects of participation or investment of private funds in housing construction should begin.

The chief task is the strengthening of the material basis of associated labor. Actions to strengthen the material basis should be carried out with even greater resolution and persistence within associated labor itself. It is also necessary that our factories reject the cost principle, for it undermines the community of interests of workers. It is necessary to prepare a clear program of political actions, so that we may stimulate the association of labor and the pooling of resources in a more organized and quicker way.

The discussion at the Presidium session continues this afternoon.

SKOPJE ECONOMIC TRENDS CALLED 'NOT SATISFACTORY'

LD271752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--in the course of the first 6 months of this year, Skopje's economy has not achieved satisfactory results in stabilizing economic trends. There are still many organizations which allocate insufficient funds for accumulation, or which have problems over acquisition and distribution of income. This was stated at today's session of the Executive Council of Skopje Municipal Assembly, at which it was stated that these negative tendencies were chiefly the result of failure to realize individual tasks of economic stabilization policy. Losses of organizations of associated labor in Skopje amounted in the first 6 months of the year to 400 million dinars, the largest part of which (84 percent) fell to Skopje industry, and to organizations engaged in crafts, housing and community affairs and trade.

It was stressed at the session that it is essential that self-management agreements of the Skopje economy be responsibly and consistently implemented in order to realize more favorable results in economic activity at the end of this year.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM SCHEDULES ELECTIONS OF BASIC ORGANIZATIONS

LD071828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee decided at today's session that elections in basic organizations of the League of Communists should be held from 1 November to 31 December of this year. A document on the tasks of the Serbian League of Communists in elections in basic organizations was approved on this occasion and will be submitted to the Central Committee. It was concluded that electoral activity should begin at once.

Opening today's session, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, pointed out that within the framework of pre-electoral activity--which will embrace a thorough analysis of the work of organizations of the League of Communists in realizing the congress decisions--particular attention should be devoted to further elaboration of essential issues connected with the realization of President Tito's initiative on collective labor and leadership.

Elections are always a favorable political moment for basic organizations to make a critical review of their past activity, to perceive their own weaknesses and difficulties in overcoming problems and to move forward in an even more decisive and organized way in the struggle to eliminate these.

In this connection, it was noted in the debate, it is important that attention be drawn in the course of pre-electoral activity to a number of weaknesses such as phenomena of indiscipline, failure to respect agreements and contracts, in the sphere of distribution of income and in other questions of economic stabilization--all the more so since activity by basic organizations in this sphere is not identical in all environments.

At today's session of the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, it was stated that major tasks in association of labor and resources, in further development of self-management income relations, in acquisition, distribution and allocation of income, await organizations of the League of Communists. It was emphasized that a greater degree of ideopolitical, organizational and cadre training of basic organizations of the League of Communists is essential. At the same time, the struggle for class-social consolidation of the League of Communists must be continued yet more decisively where they manifest certain weakenesses with regard to admission of workers from material production and agriculture.

The Presidium today also confirmed the orientational program of work of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and Presidium up to the end of this year.

SLOVENE LEADERS RECEIVE NEW, OUTGOING MILITARY CHIEFS

AU061246 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Ljubljana--Viktor Avbelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; France Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia; and Mitja Ribicic, president of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, have received in the Podroznik Villa Adm Branko Mamula, new chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and Col Gen Stane Potocar, heretofore chief of the General Staff, who are visiting Ljubljana Army District.

GRLICKOV ADMITTED TO MEDICAL ACADEMY FOR CHECKUP

LD051054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has been admitted to the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade for a checkup. According to a statement by the Military Medical Academy, the checkup and possible treatment will go on for some time.

The statement was signed by Col Gen Academician Professor Dr Isidor Papo and Col Professor Dr Vojislav Cosic.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN--A SRFY delegation led by Dr Milorad Stanojevic, vice president of the Montenegrin Executive Council, had talks in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development from 13 to 17 August. It is expected that within a month the bank will approve the first part of a loan amounting to $21 million for the reconstruction of the port of Bar, railroads and highways in the earthquake-stricken area of Montenegro. The total loan will amount to $85 million and will be granted in three parts. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Aug 79 p 3 AU]